The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1873. VOL. 88.--NO. 264.

FIRST EDITION.

NEW YORK.

The Trial of Tweed on the "Big Indictment" Ended.

THE "BOSS" FOUND GUILTY.

Escape of a Murderer from the Tombs in Woman's Attire.

NEW YORK, November 19, 1873.

Tweed Found Guilty.

The jury in the Tweed case this morning found a verdict of guilty on all counts. The defense took exception to any verdict except a general verdict on all the counts, but the jury were discharged. His counsel is endeavoring to obtain an arrest of judgment on the ground of want of jurisdiction of the Court. After an earnest and pathetic appeal by Mr. Graham, Judge Cardozo was fixed for the argument on the question of arrest of judgment on the ground of want of jurisdiction. Mr. Tremaine gave notice that in moving for the judgment he would ask that a separate term of imprisonment be named on each one of the counts in the indictment. There are two hundred and four counts in all. The Court then adjourned, Tweed retiring in the custody of Sheriff Ingersoll. The case will be called on Monday. The verdict is the talk of the town, and of it every one has his opinion, and many exult and many express pity for the fallen chief. Before the verdict was given, Tweed had smiles and pleasant words for all who greeted him, but after the verdict he seemed to prefer the society of his bodyguard only. His youngest son, a mere boy, went with him in Court to-day, as he has been during his two trials.

Tweed obtained leave to attend to some private business, and left the Sheriff's office in a close carriage, accompanied by two Deputy Sheriffs.

Paper of a Sewing Machine Company Gone to Protest.

The announcement is made this morning that the corporation to which E. J. Blake, late President of the Mercantile Bank, made extensive loans, was the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, and that the paper of the company had gone to protest. A meeting of the creditors has been called, and an extension will be asked. Negotiations are said to be pending to amalgamate the Domestic with another sewing machine company. David Blake, brother of E. J. Blake, is President of the Domestic Sewing Machine Company. An investigation, it is stated, shows that the company has a surplus of a million dollars over its liabilities, and that the embarrassment was merely owing to the extraordinary stringency in the money market.

As near as could be ascertained, Eli J. Blake, President of the Mercantile Bank, loaned the Domestic Sewing Machine Company about $370,000 on stock of the company, business paper taken for renewals and acceptances of agents, also $60,000 to himself, and various other amounts to individuals on mercantile paper, some of which is unpaid in consequence of the panic. Among this paper are notes of a large dry goods firm which recently got an extension.

The Duty on Lace.

Dudee & Freres have obtained a verdict against ex-Collector Murphy in the suit to recover an excess of duty paid under protest on an importation of lace. By this decision thread lace is liable to a duty of only thirty per cent., instead of sixty ad valorem exacted up to the present time.

Suit for Damages.

Thos. Kinsella, editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, gave bail to-day in fifty thousand dollars to answer the suit against him by Thos. W. Field, Superintendent of Public Instruction in Brooklyn, to recover fifty thousand dollars for the alleged misleading of the wife of the plaintiff. Kinsella denies the charge.

Escaped from the Tombs.

Wm. J. Sharkey, convicted of the murder of one Dean, and granted a new trial, escaped from the Tombs to-day in a woman's attire. The wife of the notorious "Wes" Allen was found in his cell, and her ticket in the hands of the doorkeeper was doubtless used by Sharkey.

Hoyt, Sprague & Co.

The creditors of Hoyt, Sprague & Co. have appointed a committee to confer with the firm and report a course to be pursued.

OMAHA.

The Prize Fight Fizzle—The Stakeholder Arrested.

OMAHA, NEB., November 19.—Jim Eagan, stakeholder of the Hogan-Allen fight, was arrested at a late hour last night on a charge of embezzlement. Bail was refused and he was sent to jail. He was searched for money. Only six hundred dollars were found on him. The arrest was made at the instigation of Hogan and his friends on account of the Eagan and Looney decision made during the evening that Allen should have the prize money. He was obstinate at first, but this morning weakened and is willing to pay over one thousand dollars to each. The charge will be dismissed as soon as guarantees sufficient will be given for the divide. The excursion money has been equally divided between the two parties. Allen's whereabouts are really unknown. There is so much ill feeling against him, it is said, that he issued a card to-day, stating his determination never to fight again, that he was too much disgusted with Hogan's challenge, and only consented to fight him on account of outside pressure, considering him contemptible, &c. He telegraphed to Davis, of the St. Joseph road, to give his share of the excursion money to the poor along the road, but he has since pocketed it.

NEW JERSEY.

A Prisoner Starving Himself.

ELIZABETH, November 19.—Henry Kowing, alias Krell, charged with attempting in this city last week the murder of a woman who eloped with him from Hamburg, has refused food since his arrest in Philadelphia on Monday. The woman is recovering. One of her eyes, which was wounded by a pistol shot, which she alleges he fired, will have to be removed.

The Duty on Ingredients of Tobacco.

The Tobacco Manufacturers' Association here have asked their Congressmen to advocate the passage of a law allowing licorice and other essential ingredients to be put under bond into the manufactories free of custom duty.

ST. LOUIS.

The United States Engineers' Report on the Bridge Reviewed.

ST. LOUIS, November 19.—Capt. James B. Eads, Chief Engineer of the St. Louis & Illinois Bridge Company, who has just returned from Europe, has made an elaborate review of the report of the United States engineers appointed by the Secretary of War to examine the bridge here and determine whether it will be a serious obstruction to navigation, in which he answers at length their various objections, and points out many errors contained in their report. His views are highly fortified by communications from Mayor Brown and a number of the owners of the largest steamers on the river, and other gentlemen who have been or are now interested in the navigation of the river.

CINCINNATI.

Condemnation Suit for Sites for Government Buildings.

CINCINNATI, November 19.—A verdict in the first of the condemnation suits for sites for Government buildings was rendered to-day, allowing a thousand dollars per front foot for the property. At the same rate the whole property in the site will cost not over $400,000.

Horrible Murder in Connecticut.

NEW CANAAN, CONN., November 19.—Mrs. Joseph Selleck, a widow, owning and occupying alone a small place in this town, was brutally murdered this morning with an axe. Her clothing was saturated with kerosene and the body was nearly consumed and the house was on fire when discovered. An axe, covered with gore and hair, a small piece of skull and brains, and an empty kerosene can, were found in the room, with a large pool of blood on the carpet and floor. A hole had been burned through the floor, through which the charred remains of the body had fallen into the cellar. The skull showed two cuts with an axe. No suspicion so far rests on any one. No motive can be conceived of except plunder. The house had been ransacked.

Sault St. Marie Ship Canal Closed.

DETROIT, November 19.—The Sault St. Marie ship canal was closed at seven o'clock this morning and work commenced on the coffer dam. The work of enlarging the canal will be prosecuted with all possible dispatch during the winter. The contractors have 500 men now employed, and steamers Mayflower and Chicago were expected to pass through the canal last night, bound down, but were detained by a snow storm. They will go into winter quarters at the Sault.

A Murderer Found Guilty.

BELFAST, ME., November 19.—Chief Justice Appleton began his charge to the jury in the Gordon case at half-past eight o'clock A. M. today, and closed at a quarter to ten o'clock. The jury then retired, and after an absence of a little over an hour, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree." The prisoner received the verdict without emotion. His counsel asked delay, in order to file exceptions, and the Court adjourned until afternoon.

Mine Explosion.

POTTSVILLE, PA., November 19.—By an explosion of sulphur in the mines near Tremont, today, seven men were terribly burned about their heads and faces, and another, John Williamsey, was instantly killed.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, November 19, 1873.

Exchange of Postal Cards with Germany.

The Postoffice Department has concluded a partial postal card arrangement with Germany.

Decision of the Attorney General on Payments in Bankruptcy Cases.

Attorney General Williams, on a question submitted to him by the Secretary of the Treasury, decides that payment made by a debtor to a creditor who has committed an act of bankruptcy, and against whom proceedings in bankruptcy have been instituted and are pending, but who has not yet been adjudged a bankrupt, will not be valid in the event of an adjudication in bankruptcy in such proceedings. If the payment transpired subsequent to the filing of the petition thereto, and that payment was made by a debtor to a creditor who is known to have committed an act of bankruptcy, but against whom proceedings have not at the time been taken, it is valid in so far as it is affected by existing bankruptcy laws.

Appointments.

The following internal revenue appointments were made to-day: Storekeepers—Sixth district of Kentucky: Frank F. Strong, Joseph Masser, Joseph D. Ellis, and H. W. Birge; Second district of Indiana: L. B. Hockleby. Gauger—D. G. Barbee, Third district of Wisconsin.

Customs Receipts.

The customs receipts for the week ending the 15th, at the following ports, were: New York, $1,287,648; Philadelphia, $115,153; Baltimore, $92,041.

Legal Tenders Outstanding.

The outstanding legal tenders amount to $382,807,611.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 7:30 P. M., Nov. 19, 1873.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Northwest, and thence to the lower Missouri valley, northwesterly winds, backing to southerly, rising temperature and partly cloudy weather.

For the lakes, and thence to Kentucky and West Virginia, northwesterly winds, occasional light snow on the lower lakes, cold and clearing weather.

For the Southern States, northwesterly winds, low temperature and generally clear weather.

For the Middle and Eastern States, northwesterly winds, cold, partly cloudy and clearing weather.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, November 19.—River twelve feet; falling. Arrived—R. W. Skillinger, Pittsburgh. Departed—Charmer, Evansville.

VICKSBURG, November 19.—No boats down to day. Up—Katie. Arrived—Capitol City. About 6 P. M. yesterday, opposite Delta, the barge Belle of Alton, in tow of the Henry Ames, was discovered to be on fire. In consequence of high winds it was impossible to extinguish the flames, and the barge was turned adrift. The barge and cargo are a total loss. She had on board 1,200 bales of cotton and 4,000 packages, consisting of rye, flour, corn, oats and sundries. Clear and cool. River rising.

LOUISVILLE, November 19.—River rising slowly, with six feet in canal and four feet in pass down Indian Chute. Weather very cold, with snow. Arrivals—United States, Cincinnati; Blue Wing, Kentucky river; Morning Star, Henderson; Sandy, Troy; Kittie Hegler, Cincinnati; Lawrence, Cincinnati. Departed—United States, Cincinnati; Blue Wing, Kentucky river; Morning Star, Henderson; Sandy, Troy; Kittie Hegler, Arkansas river; Lawrence, St. Louis.

MEMPHIS, November 19.—Cloudy and cold. River falling steadily. Arrived—Ouachita Belle, New Orleans. Departed—Bannock City, White River; W. J. Behm, City of Quincy and John Gilpin, New Orleans; Julia, Mollie Moore and James Howard, St. Louis; Joe Kinney, Vicksburg; Henry Probasco and Andy Baum, Cincinnati.

ST. LOUIS, November 17.—Arrived—Colorado, Vicksburg; Kountz and Jasper, New Orleans; Bertram, Keokuk; Maggie, Illinois river. Departed—City of Alton, Church and Mohawk, New Orleans; Grand Tower, Memphis; Sam Roberts, Cairo. River falling, with considerable ice running in the Upper Mississippi. Clear and very cold.

EVANSVILLE, IND., November 19.—Cloudy and cold; considerable snow fell since last night; mercury 22 to 26, and falling. River risen three inches. Up—Geo. Roberts, 9 A. M. Down—Messenger, noon; Kate Dickson, 1 P. M.; Mary Ament, 3; Idlewild, 5. Business dull. Clearing up to-night and very cold.

CAIRO, November 19.—Arrived—Gen. Anderson, Ohio river, 1 P. M.; Atlantic, St. Louis, 3; City of Chester, St. Louis, 5. Departed—Gen. Anderson, St. Louis, 5; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 6; Tyrone, Nashville, 6. The John Kyle is aground at Greenfields. River stationary. Weather cold.

NASHVILLE, November 19.—River falling; six feet nine inches on shoals. Clear and cold. It has been snowing all day.

NEW ORLEANS, November 19.—No arrivals. Departed—Robert Mitchell, Cincinnati; Belle Lee, Chicot City. Clear and cold.

Prairie Fires.

ATCHISON, KAS., November 19.—On Sunday last a destructive prairie fire swept over a large scope of country, about sixty miles from this city, and continued during Monday. About six miles on the Central Branch Railroad were burned and several small bridges consumed. The destruction of fences, houses, &c., is immense. Several houses near Corning were burned, and also a large amount of corn in the shock. Several disastrous fires have also occurred along the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. No trains passed over the Central Branch since Saturday until to-day, when the regular trains got through.

The Centennial Exposition.

PHILADELPHIA, November 19.—Hon. Alfred T. Goshorn, Director General of the Centennial Commission, to-day addressed a circular communication to the Governors of every State and territory in the Union, soliciting their co-operation in getting up State boards for the purpose of securing thorough representation in the exhibition. Circulars were also issued containing carefully compiled instructions in detail to those desiring to become exhibitors in the exposition. Goshorn leaves for his home in Ohio, where he will personally endeavor to awaken an interest in the enterprise.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, November 19.—The steamships Silesia, from Hamburg, and Pennsylvania, from Glasgow, have arrived.

LONDON, November 19.—The steamships Holland, Estralla and Rhein, from New York, have arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, November 19.—The steamship Batavia, from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK, November 19.—The steamer City of New York, from Havana, has arrived.

LONDON, November 19.—The steamships Anglia and Greece, from New York, have arrived.

Marine Disasters.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., November 19.—The schooner F. V. Turner was capsized in the sound off Loyd's Neck on Tuesday night, and the steward and two of the crew were drowned.

QUEBEC, November 19.—Two inward bound ships are ashore at St. Anne. Other disasters are reported on the north shore, but there are no particulars. The Red Island light ship was wrecked during yesterday's storm. The crew was saved. The steamer Quebec, for Montreal, turned back and went into winter quarters at Sorel. She reports the river full of ice.

Direct Railway from Chicago to Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., November 19.—A large meeting of the Chamber of Commerce has taken favorable action regarding the proposed direct railway from Chicago to Charleston, and appointed a committee to arrange for the reception of delegates from the Northwest on the 11th of December, when it is expected to give a impetus to the movement.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The United States Life Insurance Company of New York has not failed.

—The President commenced writing his annual message on Wednesday.

—Jefferson Davis has returned to Memphis, after a long illness at Louisville.

—Queen Victoria's brother-in-law, Ernest, Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, is coming to this country in January.

—The Memphis Exposition opened on Wednesday night under unfavorable circumstances, the weather being quite cold.

—Vincent Colyer, the philanthropist, is at Memphis, *en route* to New York, after visiting the towns infected with yellow fever in Texas.

—Destructive fires prevail in the woods between the Arkansas and White rivers. The damages so far is confined to fences and bridges.

—J. H. Horton, a bank forger, has been convicted at Lancaster and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. He has restored $19,000 of the money obtained by his forgeries.

—The Commissioner of Internal Improvement, accompanied by Col. Thos. H. Allen, will arrive at Little Rock, Ark., from St. Louis, this morning, to inspect the southern division of the Cairo and Fulton railroad.

—Margaret Dogg, of Dublin, an emigrant girl, fell between the cars of an emigrant train passing Sing Sing last Tuesday night, and was so badly injured that she died soon after. She was en route to Valley Branch, Wisconsin.

—A brakeman named Wm. Woods, an old citizen of Jeffersonville, Indiana, was instantly killed on Wednesday afternoon at Memphis, Indiana, by a freight train, from which he fell, passing over him. Woods leaves a wife and several children.

—The Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. of Indiana convened in annual communication in Indianapolis on Wednesday. There is a very full attendance. The Grand officers' reports show a large increase in membership and resources during the past year. The total number of lodges in the State November 1st was 399; number of contributing members, 22,600; total receipts $116,000. The surplus funds on hand belonging to the lodges amount to nearly $900,000.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BROWNSVILLE, PA,

When is the Panic—Boat Building—Shops, Banks, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BROWNSVILLE, November 15, 1873.

PANIC TIMES.

Brownsville still lives and is pressing through the financial panic with more ease than could have been expected. Times, though said to be dull, are not unusually so for the time of year. It is an advantage to be a little out of the way—from railroads, &c.,—and we are now reaping the benefits of backwoods life; not a bad kind of life, which the following will testify:

BOAT BUILDING.

Ten boats built and finished complete here will depart this week—one a tow boat, the L. W. Morgan, the other a freight and passenger boat for the Cumberland river. The hulls were built by J. S. Pringle, the veteran steamboat builder of the valley. The cabins were constructed by Aubrey & Martin, and are models of mechanical skill. We would but add that the machinery was furnished by Herbertson & Co., and all river men will say they are both No. 1 boats. A great amount of repairing has been done in the steamboat line. The coal boat business is again starting up, and altogether the past season has been the most prosperous that Brownsville has enjoyed for many years.

BANKS.

Our banks are "safe and sound," and are discharging their liabilities. The First National last week declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent.—and not a *scrip* one at that—but cash forthwith. We are proud to add that our banking institutions are in the hands of capable and honest officers.

DULL TIMES.

Dull times are anticipated, but we trust to see them only in anticipation, leaving their realization ages in the future. R.

FROM THE OIL REGIONS.

Fourth Sand Theory Gaining Ground—The Butler Oil Fields.

EAST BRADY, November 18, 1873.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

"FOURTH SAND" THEORY.

The "fourth sand" theory appears to be gradually gaining ground so far as the Butler oil fields are concerned. A well on the Patton Farm, near Petrolia, owned by Nesbit and others, struck the "fourth sand" on Thursday, and flowed six hundred barrels for the first twenty-four hours. The Hazelwood Oil Company's "fourth sand" well No. 2, on the Blaney farm, has been flowing some time at the rate of two hundred barrels. On Wednesday a well on the Blaney farm, owned by Nesbit & Larden, struck the fourth sand and began at once to flow at hundred and fifty barrels. The Rose Company's well, on the Rogers farm, still does one hundred and fifty barrels. So much for the Petrolia district. As for the successful fourth sand operations, they seem chiefly to be those wells that lie in a direct line from the Blaney farm wells to the wells on the Scott and Neal farms. Outside of this very narrow belt no oil has been yet found at the fourth sand.

MODOC.

The Modoc territory is very quiet, old wells falling off and only one recent strike to record, which was that of a well near the Fleming well, owned by J. D. Norton and others, struck on Wednesday, and commenced to spout about a hundred. No markets at wells for oil above fifty cents.

MILLERSTOWN.

Millerstown keeps up well. The latest wells in that vicinity are the Daniel Hobert & Co.'s well, on the Seibert farm, which is doing 240 barrels and still drilling, and the famous Red Bird well, on the Barnhart farm, owned by McPherson and others, which is yielding 300 barrels and is still being drilled.

Oil items being rarely heard, will amply account for brevity in your correspondent.

J. J. M.

JOHNSTOWN.

Its Hills—Its Iron Works—Their Capacity—Their Present Operations—Their Future Prospects—The Methodist Church—Its Pastor, &c.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

JOHNSTOWN, November 17, 1873.

Johnstown is snugly environed by those everlasting hills—hills full of mineral wealth, coal and iron ore. The prosperity of the town depends very largely on the Cambria Iron Works. These have a wonderful capacity for business. They employ usually about five thousand persons, and pay out in the neighborhood of four millions of dollars annually. These millions make Johnstown. The present panic struck the works a stunning blow, from the effects of which they are slowly recovering. No employes have been discharged, but about four hundred have gone away. The wages of the hands have been reduced twenty-eight per cent., and are paid in scrip, which is honored by the stores of the company; and whatever is left of it at the end of the month will be redeemed in money. After that the company expects to run the works as usual, and pay their employes in money.

Your correspondent worshiped in the Methodist Episcopal Church of Johnstown yesterday. It is a fine building indeed. It is of cut stone; has a fine tower—and beautiful spire. A new, sweet-toned bell, from the Fultons of your city, has just been hung in the tower. It summoned yesterday, as it does every Sabbath, very large congregations. Methodism in Johnstown has a strong hold. Dr. Endsley, the pastor of the church, is making his mark. AMICUS.

WILLIAM WALKER.

Some Account of the Famous Filibuster.

Some account of the famous filibuster, William Walker, may not be inappropriate now. First a physician, then a lawyer, and afterward an editor, he removed to California, and in 1853 organized an expedition for the capture of Sonora. He took possession of Lower California and annexed Sonora to his territories by proclamation, but finally, becoming unsuccessful, was forced to surrender to the United States officials. He was tried at San Francisco, May 15, 1854, for violating the neutrality laws, but was acquitted. The next year he was induced to go to Nicaragua and lend his sword to the support of one of the factions into which that country was divided. With the aid of recruits from the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States he won several battles, and in November of 1855 presided over a court-martial which tried for treason his antagonist, General Corral. Corral was shot on the 8th of December. Apparently secure in his possession of power, he began his own destruction by revoking the charter of the Vanderbilt Steamship Company, by which the inter-oceanic trade was carried on. Elected President, his administration was signalized by a revocation of the decree abolishing slavery in Nicaragua which had been in force thirty-two years. Overwhelmed by a powerful domestic insurrection, he surrendered himself, in May of 1857, to Commissioner C. H. Davis, U. S. N., by whom he was brought to the United States. The authorities of New Orleans arrested him and bound him over to keep the peace. Escaping from them, he went again to Nicaragua. Compelled, with 132 of his followers, to surrender to Commodore Paulding, he was brought to New York December 28. President Buchanan made his arrest the subject of a special message, in which he condemned filibustering. "The great filibuster," however, had many sympathizers, especially in the South. Notwithstanding President Buchanan's proclamation warning all persons against engaging in a new expedition against Nicaragua, Walker was arrested at the mouth of the Mississippi, October 7, 1858, taken to New Orleans, tried for attempting to leave the country without a clearance, and acquitted. In June, 1860, Walker landed in Honduras, took Truxillo, but was finally forced to leave the place. Marching along the coast, he was captured, brought back, tried by a court-martial, and shot. He died bravely.—*Philadelphia Press.*

New Punishment for Illegal Voting.

The Chicago *Tribune* says the people of Paris, Edgar county, Illinois, have discovered a new punishment for illegal voting. On the day after the election, Charles Smith, of that place, and his son William were arrested for selling their votes to both parties, and placed in the calaboose. The next morning, while the Marshal was taking them to the Police Court, which was some distance away, a crowd gathered, and, getting the prisoners out of the hands of the Marshal, at once commenced pelting them with eggs. The father and son ran, and were closely chased all over the village, bombarded, meanwhile, with rotten eggs and apples, until they escaped the persecution by seeking shelter in their own house. After the operation was over, the people gave vent to their delight by setting off fire-crackers and firing guns and revolvers. The local paper gravely remarks that it is doubtful whether the proceeding was right, and hopes the people won't do it again.

Cheering.

The most cheering sight one can see and one which seems to belie the prevalent impression that times are hard and money scarce, is the crowds of people that, call when you please, will be found at the great store of Wm. Semple on Federal street, Allegheny, keeping his army of salesmen and saleswomen constantly busy. It is worth a walk from this side to that, to witness a scene so full of life and activity. Mr. Semple surely has no right to complain of dull times.

Good News, Good News for the Ladies.

J. R. Weldin & Co. have just received a splendid line of new style Writing Papers, Royal Irish Linen, English Gray, English Reseda, English Violetta, Pirles Fawn, La Vennoise, Ciel d'Hiver, Paris in Ashes, Turner's Handmade, Caledonian Amber, Primrose, Double Cream, besides many other new shades and tints. It is decidedly the finest lot of imported papers ever brought to this city.

All the Fashionable Styles

of hats and caps, at

GEO. W. CAMPBELL'S,
156 Federal street.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

SPANISH BRUTALITY.

Helpless Women Outraged by Volunteers in Cuba.

ADDITIONAL EXECUTIONS.

Secretary Richardson Interviewed on Cuban Affairs.

REGISTRY OF THE VIRGINIUS.

Unusual Activity at the Washington Navy Yard.

25,000 MORE VOLUNTEERS

The Spanish Press in Cuba Becoming Frightened.

Spanish Brutality to Helpless Women.

NEW YORK, November 19.—Owing to a statement, contained in a letter from Havana, that on the night of the 7th inst., when the news of the capture of the Virginius reached Santiago, the Spanish volunteers, in fiendish exultation over their triumph, visited the widows of the Masons who were shot in 1868, and brutally outraged the helpless women, and that in the struggle four were killed, seven have since died, and several are in such a dangerous condition that they cannot recover, a petition is being circulated in this city, and is being signed generally by the Masters of Masonic lodges in New York, and the Past Masters of lodges residing here are calling for an emergent session of the Grand Lodge of the State to take such action as may be necessary. Similar action on the part of the Masonic fraternity is being taken in New Jersey and Massachusetts.

Naval Preparations.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 19.—The monitor Mahopac will be ready for sea to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA, November 19.—The steamer Powhattan passed Lewis Del., this morning, on her way to the Navy Yard. The Manhattan went into commission this morning, and will be ready for sea when the Powhattan arrives to accompany her. The Terror was brought to the Navy Yard to-day from League Island. The iron-clad Cannonicus, at Wilmington, being prepared for services will be ready in about two weeks.

NEW YORK, November 19.—A cutter went down the bay to-day with orders to bring Captain Braine from the Virginius. Sunday directly to the Admiral's office at the Navy Yard, but the vessel had sailed.

Orders have been received to fit the monitor Roanoke for sea. She will be ready in a week.

WASHINGTON, November 19.—Unusual activity prevails in the Washington Navy Yard, and in some of the departments over-time is being made. A large force are at work on the steamer Shawnut, third class, three guns, belonging to the North Atlantic station, and the Tallapoosa, a transport-paddle wheel steamer, is being hastily repaired. A large force is engaged in the Ordnance Department making ammunition.

Twenty Victims Embracing Religion.

HAVANA, November 19.—The Commanding General of this department has received a communication from the Roman Catholic Archbishop, saying: "A great jubilee fills our hearts when we announce to your excellency that among the criminals of the Virginius crew twenty freely and spontaneously asked to become Catholics, Divine Providence having seen fit to crown the efforts of our worthy priests, through their means contributing this brilliant triumph to our holy religion. The prisoners were moved to their spiritual advisers, Fuesto En Capilla, at eight in morning, and were shot at four in the afternoon, giving our priests only eight hours' time to convert the twenty."

Additional Executions.

The *Voz de Cuba* publishes a rumor that seventeen prisoners have been shot at Baiquin on account of the recently discovered conspiracy to co-operate with the Cubans on the Virginius. There is no official confirmation of the report. The same paper says, editorially, that the laws ought to be enforced energetically against conspirators, without consideration, either little or much, for what strangers may say or do. We are the owners of our homes, and are well able to manage our own affairs and defend our rights.

Affairs at Santiago de Cuba.

Advices from Santiago de Cuba, dated the 12th, say on that day the Captain of the British steamer Niobe and the British Consul attended service in the garrison and had an interview with the captives who remained alive. It was expected at Santiago that the United States steamer Wyoming would reach there on the 13th.

Registry of the Virginius.

WASHINGTON, November 19.—The chief of the Bureau of Statistics states, with reference to the omission of the steamer Virginius from the last list of merchant vessels of the United States, that she is entered on that list on page 294, as the Virginia, paddle steamer, tonnage 441 84-100, home port New York. The official number, 25,851, was awarded February 21st, 1872.

The Alleged Seizure of Mails.

The Post Office Department has no official information concerning the seizure of United States mails at Havana. It was ascertained at that department to day that there is no postal convention between the United States and Cuba with regard to the exchange of mails. About twelve years ago an effort was made by this government to effect such an arrangement. After correspondence with the Captain General, who was in favor of it, the matter was referred to the Spanish Government, which seemed to take kindly to the negotiation. By a law applicable to that island, all mail matter must pass through Havana and other postoffices, where it is not unreasonable to suppose there is a searching examination as to the character of letters and printed papers, and that some of them do not reach the persons to whom they are addressed. Commercial letters are permitted to be sent to the United States without Government control.

Secretary Richardson Interviewed.

WASHINGTON, November 19.—Secretary Richardson, in conversation with a representative of the Associated Press to-day, stated: "I have every confidence in Secretary Fish. He will do just right, and you may rest assured that he will not be carried away by excitement, neither will he yield one bit of national honor."

As to the ability of the United States to wage a successful war with Spain, should it be found necessary to resort to arms, he said: "Should such a course be determined upon, the Treasury Department is fully prepared. We have enough money to commence with. But exactly as to what will be done afterwards depends upon the prolongation of the war, though I have no doubt it would be of short duration. As Congress will be here in two weeks, it is very certain that there will be no difficulty in raising all the means we want. Should it be necessary, we can in a few days secure large sums of money to move armies and fit out ships, but we are equal to the emergency."

He then asked the question: "Do you find the Cabinet warlike?" and upon being answered that the sentiment seemed to be to uphold the national honor, he repeated: "The opinions of Mr. Fish are correct, and the Treasury Department is prepared to maintain these opinions."

Question—Do I understand, Judge, that you are in favor of the annexation of Cuba?

Answer (after a significant silence)—While I do not say what I am in favor of, I do say that I will stand by Mr. Fish and whatever the State Department does. I believe the Secretary of State is a careful, cautious and judicious man, and that he will not get us into any embarrassment. That is my decided opinion. I have not given much attention to the subject in its present shape. It belongs entirely to the Department of State. I assume that if we had war with Spain it would result in the annexation of Cuba.

The interview was then asked if the acquisition of that island would not materially disarrange our tariff system, to which he repiled: "At first, of course, it would upset everything, as we would lose a large sum of money at first from import duties on sugar and tobacco which we now receive, but after that our internal collections on these articles, especially tobacco, would more than compensate for that loss."

Question—Would it not be necessary to keep a large army of customs officers there?

Answer—Yes, it would be a great place for smuggling. It would necessitate the establishment of custom houses all along the coast, and as there is such an extent of coast, many persons would have to be employed to guard it.

The Secretary was asked if the Department knew officially of the past history of the Virginius. He replied that "it did, the vessel having been in twice owned by the Government. Once she belonged to the Division of Captured and Abandoned Property of the Treasury, by which she was sold, and again in 1870 she was seized at Mobile for a debt of a defaulting assistant treasurer. She was then brought to the Potomac and sold to a New York man named Paterson. Her name was then 'The Virgin,' but upon being taken to New York her name was changed to 'Virginius.' I believe the Virginius and the vessel which captured her (the Tornado) were both built on the Clyde by the same builders for blockade runners during the war."

Letters Written by Captain Fry Previous to His Execution.

(Special to the N. Y. Herald.)

HAVANA, November 19.—Captain Fry, of the Virginius, previous to his execution, wrote letters to President Grant, his wife, Father Hubert of New Orleans, and to Walton Fry.

The Spaniards Becoming Frightened.

The *Voz de Cuba* expresses sorrow that all hostile enterprises against Spain find favor with a majority of the American press. When young Crittenden was executed the American papers took the same course as now, and endeavored to work upon the public passions and mercenary motives. It has no fears of any serious questions arising between the two countries, there being no just grounds therefor. The fact that American war vessels have been ordered to Havana implies nothing. If, unfortunately, the contrary should be the case, and if unjustly intimidated by superior strength, in that case, above all others, Spanish honor will demand every sacrifice from her sons.

The *Diario* says: We are strong in our right and firm in the resolve to comport ourselves well, and have sufficient coolness to hear the American press without returning insult for insult, only again stating that their threats in no wise intimidate us, because to-day we repeat what we said five years ago to the supreme Government, "Save the honor of the nation, come what may."

Amusements for the Cantors of the Virginius.

HAVANA, November 19.—A grand bull fight will be given to-morrow in honor of the officers and crew of the Tornado.

The Virginius' Nationality.

The Spanish colors are displayed in several of the streets of Havana on account of the now so-called national steamer Virginius at this port.

War not Probable.

WASHINGTON, November 19.—The impression is general in official and other circles here to-day that the Spanish Government is disposed to make every effort to settle the impending difficulties, and gentlemen who hold intimate personal relations with the President assert their belief that war will not arise from the present complication, inasmuch as Spain, through Castelar, has given assurances that all proper demands from this Government will be complied with.

25,000 More Volunteers.

A letter was received in this city to-day from General Longstreet, offering the services of 25,000 men to the Government, should a necessity arise therefor.

Mass Meeting in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, November 19.—The mass meeting of Cuban sympathizers held at Maryland Institute was the most enthusiastic held in Baltimore since Kossuth's reception.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

Debate on the Prolongation of President MacMahon's Powers.

PARIS, November 19.—In the Assembly to-day the debate was continued on Gen. Changarnier's motion for the unconditional prolongation of President MacMahon's powers.

M. Rouher moved that the question be referred to a plebiscite, and advocated his motion in a speech, in which he hinted that Providence might in time restore the Bonapartes to power.

The excitement over these remarks temporarily suspended the proceedings of the session. A vote upon Rouher's motion was finally taken, and it was rejected by a vote of 499 to 88.

PARIS, November 19—*Midnight.*—The Assembly held a tumultuous session to-night. M. Depeyre, a member of the Right, moved an amendment to the report of the committee on prolongation providing that President MacMahon's powers be prolonged seven years, independently of the adoption of the constitutional bills.

Laboulaye, Grevy and others opposed the amendment, but it was adopted by a majority of 60.

A motion was then made on the part of the Right that a committee of thirty be appointed to report on constitutional bills. The motion was adopted by a majority of sixty-eight votes. There is much excitement in Paris over the result.

SPAIN.

Foreign Complications.

MADRID, November 19.—Senor Figueras, President of the Cortes, to-day held a protracted conference with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, for what purpose has not transpired. It is reported Senor Figueras starts for London this evening.

The Deputies of the Republican Ministry have requested the immediate convocation of the Cortes, to consider the complications with foreign powers, which they allege the Government has caused.

The Reserves Ordered to their Depots.

The Minister of War has ordered all the members of the reserve of the army to report in person at the depots of their respective corps within a fortnight.

Great Britain's Protest.

MADRID, November 19.—The *Imparcial* newspaper, to-day, particularly remarks the moderate tone of the protest of the British Government in regard to the Virginius affair.

CANADA.

Report on the Bavarian Disaster.

MONTREAL, November 19.—The investigation into the disaster to the steamer Bavarian shows that the gear for lowering the life boats was inefficient, the crew were undisciplined, and if any orders were given by the Captain after the fire broke out they were unheard or unheeded.

The Lachine Canal.

The tugs sent out to help the steamboats in the Lachine canal have not been able to penetrate the ice barrier.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Specie Shipments.

LONDON, November 19.—One hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars in bullion were shipped from Liverpool for New York to-day.

INDIA.

A Famine Threatened in Bengal.

CALCUTTA, November 19.—Fears of a famine in Bengal are revived. The press advise the importation of food from America.

OBITUARY.

Hon. John P. Hale.

DOVER, N. H., November 19.—Hon. John P. Hale died at nine o'clock this morning.

AN APPROACHING DEFALCATION.

An Ugly Rumor that will Probably Prove to be Based on Truth—Nothing Definite Yet Known.

Since the panicky times have come, bringing failures and suspensions in nearly all branches of business, there have been numberless rumors in circulation on the streets, in regard to the embarrassment of many well-known business firms and corporations. Upon investigation some of them proved to be true, and others proved to be without foundation. The failures that have already occurred in Pittsburgh have apparently but in a measure shaken the confidence of the people in the solidity of our financial institutions. As a cotemporary yesterday remarked, defalcations of those high in trust, holding responsible positions and possessing the almost unlimited confidence of others, have been numerous in this city, but should a report that was current yesterday, prove to be true to-day, or to-morrow, then will be brought to light a defalcation that will probably have a still more depressing effect on business and finance in this city, and bosses which, it has been intimated to us, past failures and suspensions will sink into comparative insignificance. We have neither disposition nor desire to magnify rumors. It certainly is no pleasure to us to intimate a defalcation that will probably be developed to-day or to-morrow. Our reporter thoroughly sifted the rumor yesterday, and, from information gained, feels at liberty to state that it is not in banking circles: one would naturally turn next to the railroads, as they are wealthy corporations, and handle immense sums of money, but a careful investigation in that direction failed to reveal anything of the nature indicated by the rumor, which, from its very vagueness, was ugly. The next branch of business that, for many reasons, would most naturally invite attention is that of insurance, as many of the companies are known to be strong and wealthy corporations. When the facts and figures in the matter are made public, we shall lay all the particulars before our readers.

A BURGETTSTOWN TRAGEDY.

A Remarkably Strange Case—Was it a Murder?

The Washington *Advance* publishes the following: Two miles from Burgettstown, on the line of the Pan Handle, is a station called Raccoon, near which resides a family of the name of Richie, who are living in rather destitute circumstances. The family consists of Mr. Richie, his wife, and a daughter aged fifteen, besides several younger children. For several weeks past Mr. and Mrs. Richie have been very ill with spotted fever, much of the time being so deranged a condition as to require much attention from the neighbors. A few days after her parents were taken ill, the daughter was taken down, though unlike the others, she lay in a stupor, unconscious of what was transpiring. One evening about dusk, a

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 97¼.

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GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 109¼@109¾.

WE PUBLISH, in this issue, the new Constitution, and bespeak for it a careful reading.

THE *Herald*, published at Quincy, Illinois, is strong in the averment that the Democratic party will not give up Jefferson's inaugural address! The address was delivered long before the Democratic party had an existence.

MACMAHON'S proposals for the prolongation of his term of power have been rejected by the Committee of Fifteen, and the proposition to unconditionally extend his term of office has been debated in a very heated manner, the Republicans opposing it, as being equivalent to a Dictatorship. The resignation of the De Broglie Ministry, and the declaration of the Republic have been demanded. All this looks like the development of intense excitement and may even culminate in the resignation of MacMahon.

THE New York *World* cruelly publishes an interview with General Hooker, relative to Cuban affairs. As one of the fighting Generals of the war, Hooker will always be kindly remembered; but no one ever suspected him with having diplomatic qualities, or even a very sound judgment in State affairs. The idea of a prompt declaration of war is simply absurd, and it is cruel to Hooker to present him before the country as uttering a series of wild absurdities. Whatever may be said of the past, there is no evidence to show that the present complication with Spain is not being wisely managed.

THE CONVICTION of Tweed, on all the counts of the indictment against him, marks a new era in criminal prosecutions in New York, so far as they affect the old ring. That the conviction will amount to more than the fixing of a legal stigma on Tweed, is as yet doubtful. Judge Davis charged that the offence is a misdemeanor, which is, in itself, severely punishable. But motions in arrest of judgment, for new trials, in behalf of which a formidable list of exceptions has been taken, and other technical measures will delay, if they do not entirely prevent anything more than nominal punishment.

THE new telescope, being mounted at the National Observatory at Washington, and for which $50,000 were appropriated by Congress, is referred to among the press generally as though it were manufactured in England. The object glass may have been *made* in England, but it was polished and fitted—a much more delicate and skill-requiring work than making it—in Boston, by the firm of Clark & Son. This firm contracted to furnish the telescope entire and have done so. They could have furnished the object glass, but found they could suit themselves more cheaply in England. And even the making of the glass in England was done under the supervision of the younger Clark, the English not believing it could be accomplished. The delicate process of polishing was performed by the father. The credit of the whole work is due, therefore, to an American firm. And we may add, what is not generally known, that this firm have manufactured telescopes with which important solar discoveries have been made, and the Washington telescope is their greatest and most hopeful work.

CUBA AND CONGRESS.

The idea is given out that Cuban matters will be allowed to absorb the attention of Congress to the entire neglect of those of finance. We do not believe it. In the first place, it is evident that Castellar will omit nothing that can be done on his part to prevent war. He is a sincere friend of ours, and desires the sympathy and support of this country, in his work of building up a Republic in Spain. 2. Our Government will not bully Spain into war. We never did act the part of mere bravado, and are not likely to now. Every proper satisfaction and reparation will, no doubt, be demanded and given. But care will be taken to discriminate between what is due us from Spain and what Spanish officials in Cuba are responsible for. Were it not for its possible moral effect, we would incline to think that the zeal of Secretary Robeson is rather more developed than there is any occasion for. But it has its advantages. It exerts a certain kind of influence that has some value just at the present, gives employment to a considerable number of needy persons, and shows the Secretary off to good advantage.

CONGRESS AND CURRENCY.

There are various rumors current as to the probable action of Congress on the currency question. Senator Sherman is against inflation. Secretary Richardson and Treasurer Spinner are said to favor it. A number of facts need to be considered. Owing to various causes, chief of which may now be said to be hoarding, we have not the currency needed to move business briskly or well. We have been drawing money from England, and continue to do so in small amounts. But it is well known that there is every reason to anticipate a panic there. The Bank of England has managed to check it so far, but the failure of crops, the loss of exports, the increased cost of mining and manufacture must tell after a time. If it could be conclusively shown that hoarded greenbacks could be brought out, say by Spring, and that these would equal the natural demands of business, all would be well. But not only will delay cripple business, but with no more circulating medium it will do worse, it will hold it down to its crippled limits. Business and development in this country have reached their limit, unless we have money to go forward in enterprise and growth.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTION.

City Solicitor Collis, of Philadelphia, has addressed a letter to the Commissioners of Election, in that city, relative to the duty of the Commissioners, in view of the action of the Constitutional Convention, relative to the holding of an election in that city. He admits the difficulty of the subject, and argues, with considerable force, that inasmuch as the Convention respected some portions of the law, under which it was created, it is irregular for it not to respect other parts of the same law. Still he does not absolutely deny the power of the Convention to do so, but urges that the subject be referred to a judicial decision, at the earliest moment, that its merits may be tested. This proposition is made in a friendly spirit. The difficulty in the way of the Commissioners appointed by the Constitutional Convention in acceding to this, will grow out of the fact that the body which appointed them, repeatedly asserted its superiority to the law, and claimed and exercised original power, as the direct representative of the people in their sovereign capacity. Can a committee allow this action to be called in question? If so, and the decision is against them, it is not apparent that they may *submit* to it, if legally cited. As the Election Commissioners have not expressed any doubt as to the duties and authority conferred upon them by the Convention, it is not for them to institute any proceedings casting doubt on the power of the Convention, or to join others in instituting them, unless they are obliged to do so in response to legal proceedings instituted against them.

TAXING REAL ESTATE.

A member of the Constitution Convention gives, in the Philadelphia *Ledger*, the history and bearings of the clauses in the new Constitution, which are affirmed by some to restore the tax on real estate. Mr. Broomal reported the article from the Committee on Revenue, Taxation and Finance, and the writer declares that it is not open to the absurd cavil which has been made against it, that it reimposes the tax upon real estate for State purposes, or affects in some way the power of the Legislature over the question of imposing taxes upon landed property in the Commonwealth. It leaves that whole question where it found it, and, in fact, it leaves the general powers of the Legislature over taxation wholly unrestrained and unregulated, except in the two particulars above mentioned, to wit: first, that taxation upon the same class of property shall be uniform, except as to the particular species of property specially mentioned, which may be exempted; and second, that all taxes shall be levied and collected under general laws. The article imposes no tax upon real estate or upon anything else. It does not require the Legislature to tax anything, nor prohibit them from taxing anything; and as to special exemption of property within any taxable class, it only limits the discretion of the Legislature to the particular objects enumerated and defined. A tax, under the new Constitution, as under the old, can be levied only by statute law; and the Legislature may tax property at their discretion, subject only to the rules that the tax shall be uniform on the same class; shall be imposed by general laws, and that special exemptions shall not be allowed except as provided in the Constitution. Unless real estate shall be classed for taxation for State purposes, it will remain as at present, free from State tax; and this, not because it is specially exempted, but simply because the Legislature does not classify and tax it.

We notice that Mr. Kemble, who seems to be wonderfully interested in constitutions, the State and city governments, since his bank was made a depository for the Philadelphia city funds, argues that the tax on real estate will be restored. But the Philadelphia *Press*, which publishes his effusion, refuses even to argue the point, for the reason that the subject is too plain to admit of doubt.

POLITICAL NOTES.

I. DONNELLY is one of the hay seedy chaps elected to the Minnesota Legislature. He will get his head combed before he is much older in the business.

THE returns of the recent election in New York show that, for Secretary of State, the leading office on the ticket, Willers, Democrat, has received 7,908 majority over Thayer, Republican. One Republican is elected, Hopkins, the candidate for Controller, who had the benefit of the Liberal Republican nomination, and gets 4,446 majority.

THE Maine Republican journals are urging Congressman Eugene Hall, whose name comes first on the roll on the call for bills and resolutions, to be the first to move the repeal of the Congressional salary bill. The Lewistown *Journal* reasons forcibly against high salaries for men in official station, and as the editor of that paper is the Governor elect of Maine, it is supposed to speak the view of the Republican managers in that State.

PERSONAL.

REV. J. R. MADAN, a prominent English clergyman, and a teacher of a college in Wiltshire for the training of Protestant missionaries, has joined the Roman Catholic Church, and a large number of his people have followed his example.

"VICE PRESIDENT WILSON," says the Boston *Traveller* of Saturday, "dined at Young's hotel to-day, looking well, and enjoying his fish dinner with a zest worthy of a well man. He considers himself a well man, and is ready for duty as presiding officer of the Senate."

THE Philadelphia *Press* boils down a quantity of useful information into the following sentence: Vice President Wilson expects to occupy his old quarters at the Washington House, at the National Capital, in a few days. The other Jefferson Davis Vice President, A. H. Stephens, is at the National Hotel, Washington. And the A. Lincoln Vice President, Andrew Johnson, is at the Metropolitan Hotel, late Brown's. While the late Grant Vice President is at his home, South Bend, Ind. The future Vice Presidents are scattered everywhere.

LADY FRANKLIN has recently written a communication to the London *Times*, in answer to a statement of that paper, that the credit for the discovery of the Northwest Passage belonged to Sir Robert McClure, in which she urges forcible and positive proofs, furnished by the results of the McClintock expedition in 1859, to show that Sir John Franklin, her husband, was the real discoverer, at least two years and a half before McClure found it, from another quarter. While thus claiming the honor, and defending the memory of her gallant husband, she nevertheless shows herself a true woman by asking the Government, and appealing personally to the Queen, to grant the widow of Sir Robert McClure an extra pension, in view of the latter's services.

WHO does not reverence old age, especially when it retains the freshness of youth? Judge James DeMott, age 83, was married in Ovid, Seneca county, a few days since, to Rachel Covert, age 77. The bridal was the Judge's third wife, and the Judge is the dame's fifth husband. It seems to be rather than else a case of the ruling passion strong in ——; but never mind. We do not wish to say anything disagreeable about so auspicious an event. By virtue of this alliance, the Judge has become the father-in-law of two children, the grandfather-in-law of seven, and the great-grandfather-in-law of five; so that it is of no consequence to him whether he has any new pledges or not.

THE Right Rev. George David Cummins, D.D., was born in the State of Delaware, December 11, 1822; educated at Dickinson College, Pa., graduating in 1841; ordained Deacon by Bishop Lee, of Delaware, in October, 1845, and Priest by the same prelate in July, 1847; received the degree of D.D. from Princeton College in 1856. His first parish was Christ Church, Norwich, Va.; the next St. James Church, Richmond, Va.; the next Trinity Church, Washington, D. C.; the next St. Peter's Church, Baltimore, Md., and last Trinity Church, Chicago, Ill.; while in charge of this parish he was elected Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, and consecrated in Christ Church, Louisville, Ky., Thursday, Nov. 15, 1866.

A CORRESPONDENT thus draws a picture of the retiring and incoming Governors of Wisconsin: Governor elect Taylor is about fifty-five years of age, stands six feet in his socks, and turns the scale at over 200 pounds. He has not run so much to abdomen as his great opponent, the present occupant of the executive chair, but he will find no difficulty in fitting the soon-be-vacant seat. In countenance he bears a resemblance to Mr. Washburn. Both have large, massive heads, wavy hair, and heavy chin whiskers. Of the two, Mr. Taylor gives one the idea of bottom, the other of polish. Mr. Taylor is taciturn, and seriously ponders over every word he utters; Mr. Washburn converses readily. Both use glasses, but Taylor's have a rim of horn, while Washburn's have one of gold. Taylor has the brighter eye; Washburn the larger nose. Taylor don't know what a paper-knife is; Washburn uses a nail-brush. Taylor wears home-spun; Washburn is arrayed in fine linen and broadcloth. The one dines on a dish of pork and beans; the other lives by the *carte*, eats his fish *sans* potatoes, and slaughters his pastry with the aid of a fork alone. Taylor is an unparalelled specimen of God's noblest work—an honest man; with Washburn it is difficult to draw the line where nature retires and art begins. Both are pugnacious; both have taken the front rank in all the undertakings to which they have put their hands; but Taylor has succeeded where Washburn has failed.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

IT is reported in England that a French firm has discovered a method of making artificial sugar from materials so cheap that it can be sold at a farthing a pound.

THE Comte de Chambord's wife is said to have a superstitious dread of the result of his acceptance of the throne of France from a small parliamentary majority, and so does all in her power to persuade him against such an acceptance.

GARIBALDI wrote recently to a friend in England: "I am earnestly hoping for the consolidation of the Republic in France and Spain, and I think there is no reason to despair in regard to either country, in spite of priests, who would recall the times of Torquemada. England, by the repression of slavery at Zanzibar, has acquired a new title to universal gratitude."

THERE is in the royal stables at Buckingham Palace an old mare which was shot through both fore-legs in the famous charge at Balaklava, nineteen years ago. The mare is now twenty-seven years of age, and the Queen, to whom she was presented by the Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-first Hussars, has promised that "this faithful animal shall be kept in comfort for the rest of her life."

IT was a very ingenius scheme that a London man conceived to publish, between 9 and 10 o'clock every day, a reprint in miniature of all the news, correspondence, and articles of the various newspapers which are issued at 5 o'clock in the morning. There is a project to prevent this piece of piracy by inducing Parliament to declare a copyright on all the original matter in a newspaper for forty-eight hours after its publication, forbidding even a condensation.

A STATUE of the Virgin, nearly twenty feet high, is about to be erected at Havre. It will be placed just at the highest point of the road by which the Germans were intended to enter the town, and will bear, in golden letters, the following inscription: "Le Havre.—Preserve de l'invasion des Prussiens—1870-1872." The first date is that of the "vow," the second of the "subscription," which proceeds entirely from the ladies of Havre, and amounts to about £1,500.

THE *British Medical Journal* says Dasent estimates that in Europe alone there are 200,000 deaf and dumb persons. In mountainous regions, as in Switzerland and Savoy, the proportion is very great. In the Berne Canton there is one to every 195 inhabitants; in Scotland, one to 196. In Great Britain, however, the proportion is only one in 1,600; in Ireland, one in 1,380. At the census in 1851 there were 12,553 deaf and dumb, 6,884 male and 5,669 female. They have increased in number during the last twenty years, the former still heading the list.

THE Peter's Pence Fund, says *Unita Cattolica*, amounts to the following: In 1861, 14,184,000 francs; in 1862, 9,402,000; in 1863, 7,047,000; in 1864, 5,832,000; in 1865, 6,445,000; in 1866, 5,939,000; in 1867, 11,312,000; in 1868, 11,000,000; thus giving a total of 71,161,000 francs in eight years. The exact sums collected in the last four or five years are not given, but the same authority states that they are greatly in excess of previous years, and reckons that the total of "Peter's Pence" collected up to the present time cannot fall much short of 400,000,000 francs.

THE English ship Challenger, which is going around the world examining the mysterious sea depths, reports that it has found the Atlantic depths very uniform, rarely under 2,000 fathoms, and never over 2,500 fathoms. The ship has visited San Jago Island, where fortifications and barracks have all turned to decay, in a desolation which must be too sad to be picturesque. Little, solitary St. Paul's Island was also surveyed. Mr. Bryant, the schoolmaster of the Challenger, was missed from the ship at the Cape de Verdes, and was found dead on the summit of a high mountain.

IT was long a received opinion that in Scandinavian mythology the heroes in the Norse Paradise drank out of the skulls of their slain enemies; rather suggestive of like practices on earth. Later investigation proves the word taken for skulls to mean *horns* of beasts slain in the hunt. A portion of the European literary and antiquarian world has been exercised over the traces of a feudal custom, by which *seigneurs* warmed their feet in the bowels of serfs, the abdomen being opened for the purpose. It now is made to appear that the serf was only required to submit his unharmed abdomen as a foot cushion while his lord supped, and was furthermore required to chafe the legs of the seigneur with his hands. The difference is vital.

KEYSTONE BREVITIES.

SCRANTON is agitating a free hospital.

EVEN Freeport people grumble about their gas.

THE colored men of Lewisburg have established a reading room.

THIEVES are fearfully plenty, according to exchanges, throughout the State.

THE Gallitzin miners have gone to work at fifty cents per ton, after a three months' strike.

KITTANING claims to be moral. It is at present without a keno bank, and the *Republican* is jubilant.

AN old lady, named Mrs. Mary Hegener, and aged about sixty years, was killed at Lancaster on Monday morning by falling down stairs.

THE store of Mr. William Sinclair, of Valley township, Armstrong county, together with his goods, books and papers, were totally destroyed by fire, on Friday morning last.

ON Sunday morning last, a lad by the name of Michael McMahon, was ejected from an engine on the Reading Railroad at the tunnel in Chester county, and had his arm broken.

MICHAEL CONNELL, an employe in the D., L. & W. R. R. shops, at Scranton, met with a serious accident on Friday. He was struck in the right eye with a piece of steel, which will be the means of his losing the sight of it.

A YOUTH in Pughtown, South Coventry, Montgomery county, while smoking a pipe had a bundle of powder in his lap, which suddenly exploded, singeing his face badly, the pride of his heart, a moustache, being also gone. A kerosene lamp in the shoemaker shop, where the affair took place, assisted in the explosion.

FOUR men were injured on Saturday by a premature explosion, at Lackawanna tunnel, Carbondale, near Owenton. James Conaway was badly burned about the body, and no hopes are entertained for his recovery. Charles Jordan had an arm broken, and was otherwise seriously injured. Anthony Horan and another man were slightly injured.

IN the Berks county poor house, they have adopted a system which works extremely well. Every tramp who receives a night's lodging is obliged to pay for it by working two hours in the morning. This is just what a respectable and right-minded tramp would be willing and even glad to do, but that sort of vagabond isn't too common in this lazy world; and we are not surprised to learn that the wanderers do not often trouble the Berks county refuge a second time.

A FEW days since some gentlemen passing through Chester county, found some boards lying on the ground, when upon rising which, they discovered a cavern eight or ten feet deep. Upon one of the gentlemen descending he found in that apartment a rope about 22 feet long, a jug, a hoe, a piece of candle and two boards. Who inhabited this hole is unknown, but evidently, from its careful construction, it was the hiding place of some one no better than he ought to be.

MARTIN HUNT, at Roaring Brook shaft, Dunmore, Luzerne county, met with a shocking death on Saturday last. He had been working there but a few days and was not acquainted with the mine. He had passed down the air shaft to the middle vein. From this point he started for his chamber, as he supposed, but instead passed along the gangway leading to the shaft where the coal is hoisted, and fell headlong down to the bottom, a distance of about sixty feet. When taken out he was unconscious, and lived only a few hours.

MY BABY.

BY ELIZABETH OLMIS.

With frolicsome freaks,
And rosy, red cheeks,
My baby lies waiting for me;
He thinks not of erying,
But ever is trying
To sing a glad song in his glee.

His parted lips show
Three teeth in a row,
As white and as precious as pearls;
And his soft, silken hair
O'er his forehead so fair
Falls in dark, thick-clustering curls.

His eyes, like two stars,
Peep out from the bars
Of his crib as he watches for me,
And his pink little toes,
Down under the clothes,
Are kicking about to be free.

I'm coming, my boy;
My treasure, my joy!
You shall wait no longer for me;
But we'll up and away,
And be merry and gay,
Out under the old maple tree.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1868.

ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock. Interest paid on the same at the rate of 5 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. J. Maul, H. Folmsbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Lyle.

Solicitor—John H. Battey.

TO THE BUSINESS MEN OF PITTSBURGH.

You who work all day in the hot stifling atmosphere of the office or counting-room, and when you go out put on a big overcoat, leaving your fine linen shirt bosom exposed to the piercing cold wind, is it any wonder that so many of you are afflicted with Colds, Inflamation of the Lungs, Consumption, &c. The idea of covering up the shoulders and back with two or three thicknesses of heavy melton and leaving the most vital parts covered with a single thickness of linen, is to say the least very unwise. You should buy at CHEST PROTECTOR, made of Chamois Skin and the finest Lambs Wool, you will find the best assortment, and the greatest variety at

JOSEPH BROWNE'S,
Corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

ODD FELLOWSHIP is a quarter century old in Iowa, and number 12,000 brothers.

A LADY wished a seat. A portly, handsome gentleman brought one and seated the lady. "Oh, you're a jewel," said she. "Oh, no," he replied; "I am a jeweler. I love just set the jewel."

ON Wednesday morning Patrick Larkins, a barkeeper, was fatally injured by an unknown man who entered O'Donnell's store in Jersey City, and called for a drink, and when Larkins turned to get it, struck him down with a hatchet and then robbed the till.

"FATHER, you whipped me the other day for biting Tommy!" "Yes, my son, you hurt him; and I shall always whip you for biting." "Well, then, father, I wish you would whip sister's music teacher, for he bit her on the mouth this morning, and I know he hurt a good deal, for she put her arms around his neck and tried to choke (?) him."

THE American eagle appears to be rather a tough bird to conquer. The Baltimore *Gazette* says: Some days since a party of sportsmen at Debson's, on Middle river, shot an eagle that was nine feet from tip to tip of its wings. The imperial bird was badly wounded and fell crippled to the earth, when a brave gunner rushed at it for a hand-to-hand conflict. The gallant bird was determined to die game, and when its enemy approached it with murderous intentions it dashed at him with beak and those of its talons still uninjured. Soon it bit quite a large piece from his hand, scratched him badly, but was dying fighting bravely, when several other foes assailed it.

How to Lead a Cow.

The Ames (Iowa) *Intelligencer* has the following: Every woman will tell you that a man can be led easier by putting an arm around his neck than by pulling his hair, but we never knew till recently that the reason you can't lead a cow behind a wagon is because she objects to having her horns pulled. The other day a red-shirted emigrant passed through here on his way to Carroll county. His family and household possessions were in a covered wagon, to the hind end of which was fastened a cow. Behind her, with a sharp stick, walked the emigrant, giving her a smart welt occasionally when she hung back. Every now and then she would brace herself and stop the team, and then in unclerical language he would beseech her to go on, marking each forcible period with a prod of the sharp stick. The poor cow rolled her eyes and rolled her tongue. The poor emigrant, too, was dusty and tired, but his voice and stick didn't fail him. She had suddenly halted the procession in front of the postoffice, and was shaking her head in reply to his earnest entreaties, when a man call out to Red Shirt that he didn't "understand cows worth a cent."

"Well, what are you going to do about it?" asked Red Shirt.

"Why, just take that rope off her horns, and put it round her neck, and she'll lead as quiet as a lamb. If she don't I'll follow her a mile myself."

The rope was changed to her neck, and the team started. The cow gave a look of surprise and walked along. "Well, that beats all," said Red Shirt, and without a word of thanks he mounted his wagon. The procession moved slowly on toward Carroll county, and the cow followed with countenance as placid as if she were walking home at milking time.

RUPTURE.

There are hundreds of people ruptured who don't know what ails them; there are others who don't know what to do for it, nor where to seek for relief or a cure; others again who have had rupture for years, under the false notion that there can be no danger in the future, as there has been none in the past. This is a fatal delusion, and there is no knowing what day the rupture may become strangulated, and call for a painful and dangerous surgical operation. To avoid so fearful a result, make application to some competent person to have a truss applied. Will a truss cure me, you may ask. Very often it will, but it will always retain the parts so as to make you secure and safe from danger, and at a cost so trifling as to be hardly worth mentioning when compared with the enormous risk you run in letting it alone. Dr. Keyser, at his office, 167 Liberty street, is provided with every appliance suitable to the retention and cure of this horrible evil. He has trusses at a price as low as can be obtained anywhere in the country, and in every variety and quality—of such vast variety, that the most difficult and long standing cases, of years duration, are made manageable and brought within the province of cure. Let no one deceive themselves into the belief that rupture is never curable; but worst than all, let none consent to "let alone" cure.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.

Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
190 Liberty St.

Manufacturers and Dealers
IN THE
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTELS.
ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.

The Superiority of the Cone Furnace consists in its simplicity of construction, large amount of radiating surface, ease of management and economy in fuel, saving at least one-third of fuel over the ordinary Furnace.

THE WELLMAN REFLECTOR GRATE
Has an acknowledged reputation. For Cleanliness, Economy of Fuel and Heating Capacity it stands without a rival.
An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM. ALEX. G. COCHRAN
Gazzam & Cochran,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
96 Diamond St., Pittsburgh,
Practice in all the Federal, State and County Courts. Legal business transacted and collections made in all parts of the United States through reliable correspondence.

PLASTER.
200 bbls best Eastern Calcined Plaster.
Soda Ash—50 casks, best brand.
Spar—500 bbls No. 1 in store.
Black Lead—10 casks in store.
Cement—20 bags, Garland's.
Manganese—10 bbls best brand.
For sale by J. S. CANFIELD,
Pittsburg, Sept. 9, 1873. 116 Water St.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

Monday, Nov. 17, 1873.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

SPECIALTIES.

At 18 3-4, Black Poplins,
At 25c, Black Poplins, Extra Value,
At 25c, Black Poplins,
At 30c, Black Alpacas,
At 25c, Colored Alpacas,
At 12 1-2c, Dress Goods,
At 10c, Dark Dress Goods,
At $3 00 Felt Suits,
At $1.60, Cheney Bro.'s best Black American Silk.

With a Full Stock

In every Department.

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

THE NEW PRICES
AT
MOORHOUSE
& CARSTEN,
Cor. 4th Avenue and Market St.

Extraordinary Bargains.

LOWER PRICES
IN
First-Class Goods
Than ever before offered.

SILKS. SILKS.

Choice Dress Goods.

Cloaks, Shawls.

Cloths, Cassimeres

BLANKETS.

This is a genuine Reduction and one seldom offered in getting the choicest Fabrics and finest quality of Goods at the

PRESENT PRICES.

Please call and examine our Goods before purchasing.

Moorhouse & Carsten,
Cor. Fourth ave. and Market St.

H. J. LYNCH,
JUST RECEIVED
Serges, Camel's Hair Cloth and Poplins
In all the new autumn shades.
Cloth and Cashmere Sacques and Mantles,
Redingotes, Shawls and Blankets,
In great variety at
No. 96 Market Street.

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

Fort Pitt Boiler, Still and Tank WORKS.

D. W. C. CARROLL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Tubular, Double-Lined Tubular Fire Box and Cylinder Steam Boilers,
Oil Stills and Oil Tanks,
Chimneys, Breeching and Ash Pans,
Settling Pans, Salt Pans and Condensers,
Steam Pipes, Gasometers and Iron Bridges
Frison Doors and Coal Shutes.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
COR. SECOND, THIRD, SHORT AND LIBERTY STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.
G. W. BOLLMAN, Pres't. ..... J. C. KILGORE, Supt

ECLIPSE
STEAM
MF'G. COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of
Safety, Sectional, Self Cleaning, Stationary, Portable and Marine Steam
BOILERS,
2 to 1,000 Horse Power.
General Office, No. 87 Wood Street.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.

N. SNYDER & CO.,
Manufacturers of STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, PAN, CONDENSERS, SETTLING PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BREECHEN PIPE, &c.
Corner Second Avenue and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to. au24:183

WEST POINT
BOILER
WORKS,
No. 13 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Manufacturers of
Marine and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers. Also, Portable and Stationary LOCOMOTIVE and TUBULAR OIL BOILERS, and make to order STEAM BOILERS of all kinds. Also, SHEET IRON WORK of all descriptions.
Watson & Munroe.
au14:225-MW

STEAM ENGINES.

I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines so much approved of on short notice. Having different sized Engines on hand, and finishing others, the public can be accommodated with almost any size they want, the work to show for itself.

WILLIAM FISHER,
Pike, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth street, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh. TTHS

H. FARNAN,
Engine Builder and Machinist.
NEW AND SECOND HAND ENGINES, from 5 to 50 horse power, always on hand.
General Repairing promptly attended to.
se13:267-TTHS 96 LACOCK STREET, Allegheny City

DRY GOODS.

Monday, Nov. 17, 1873.

WM. SEMPLE

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

SPECIALTIES.

MILLINERY GOODS,

Bonnet Ribbons,
Sash Ribbons,
Feathers and Flowers,
Plumes and Tips,
Fancy Goods,
Fringes and Gimps,
Hamburg Trimming,
Gents' Hosiery,
Ladies' and Children's Hosiery,
Ladies' Handkerchiefs,
Gents' Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Underwear,
Gents' Underwear,
Gents' Shirts,
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Ladies' Gloves,
Two Button Kid Gloves $1,
Gents' Gloves,
Children's Gloves,
Notions and Fancy Goods,
Toys, Toys,
Carpets and Oil Cloths.

165, 167 AND 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

GREAT SALE
OF
BLACK ALPACAS.

Immense Reduction.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE BEST BARGAIN
OF THE SEASON.

Having purchased the entire importation of one of the best makes of

BLACK ALPACA,

In the market at an immense reduction, we will offer for a few weeks the following astonishing bargains:

Best Mohair Alpacas

THE 50 CENT QUALITY AT 25 CENTS.
THE 65 CENT QUALITY AT 50 CENTS.
THE 75 CENT QUALITY AT 60 CENTS.
THE 87½ CENT QUALITY AT 65 CENTS.
THE $1 QUALITY AT 75 CENTS.
This is a two-fold reduction.

We guarantee the goods to be as represented. We will sell as good an Alpaca for 25 cts. as can be bought elsewhere for 50 cts. As good an Alpaca for 50 cts. as can be bought elsewhere for 65 cts., and so on through the list. We have nearly fifty thousand (50,000) yards of the Goods, and we are determined to put them at a price that will move the goods rapidly. Call and see them.

A. W. Erwin & Co.,
172 and 174 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY, AND
26 Fifth Avenue Pittsburgh.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

THE OPPORTUNITY

Presents itself to consumers to reap a benefit out of the ruin brought on the manufacturers by the panic in prices. All Goods at

Much Lower Prices
THAN HERETOFORE.
Bargains in
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, &c.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS.
FALL STOCK.
LOW PRICES.
GOOD STYLES.

Mattings,
Oil Cloths,
Shades,
Stair Rods, &c.

Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue

HARDWARE.

C. WHITMORE, THOS. H. LANE, CHAS. T. WALE, M.H. WOLFE, D. CHERRY.

Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Sign of the Anvil.
No 50 WOOD STREET.

New Establishment.

Marbleized Slate Mantles,
FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES
Having fitted up the above STORE for the manufacture and sale of FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES and MARBLEIZED MANTLES, I would respectfully call the attention of Architects, Builders, Churches, School Committees and the public in general, to our stock of goods, consisting of

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES,

which are six times as strong as marble, will not stain or discolor by gas, smoke, oil or acids.

I am now manufacturing and offer for sale the most complete line of patterns and best finished Mantles ever offered in this market

Old's Patent Star Range,
WITH REVOLVING OVENS,
The best in the market.

Old's Utility Fire Grate,
The most powerful heating grate in use, burning the gas and smoke, and saving from forty to fifty per cent. of fuel.

The Ruby and Diamond Furnace
which has a large amount of radiating surface, and of simplicity of construction, ease of management, economy in fuel and durability, will commend itself to all who will examine it. It will heat your building with one-third less coal than the common furnace now in use. The BEST FURNACES for Coke, Bituminous and Anthracite Coal.

We solicit a liberal share of public patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

JAMES OLD,
No. 192 Liberty street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW MALAGA GRAPES—VERY choice—just received and for sale by the pound, at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. ELDERSHAW & CO.,
Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets

DRY GOODS.

Monday, Nov. 17, 1873,

WM. SEMPLE

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

SPECIALTIES.

SHAWLS—Paisley, Broche and Black Thibet, long and square, also Plaid, Stripe and Check, at $1.50, 2.00 and 4.00.

CLOAKS AND SACQUES—Choice styles. Exstra Bargains.

BLANKETS $2. Blankets $2.50. Blankets $3.00. Blankets $3.50 and 4.00.

COVERLETS, Comfortables and Quilts at prices in reality suited to the times.

CASSIMERES 37½c and 50c. also better goods, large stock.

PRINTS 6¼c, good Dark Prints. New styles.

PRINTS 8½c, the very best makes in good styles.

FLANNELS 16½c, heavy Gray Twilled, good color.

FLANNELS 18½c, Country Barred, assorted Patterns.

FLANNELS 25c, Country Barred, yard wide.

WATERPROOF, Blue, Green, Brown, and Black. Fancy 75c.

SKIRTS, Felt and Embroidered. Superior Goods, 65½c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50.

Particular attention is invited to our

Stock and Prices.

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Furs! Furs! Furs!

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
AND
No. 26 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH.

Are now opening their large and elegantly assorted stock of FURS, comprising full qualities and prices, both for Ladies and Children, and which we guarantee to sell at prices fully 25 per cent. less than regular sales. We offer as a few of our prices.

MUFFS ..... at $2.00
MUFFS ..... at 2.50
MUFFS ..... at 3.00
MUFFS ..... at 4.00
MUFFS ..... at 5.00

Muffs at $6, 8, 10, 12.50, 15, 18.50, 20, 22.50, 25 and 30.

SETS ..... at $2.00
SETS ..... at 2.50
SETS ..... at 3.00
SETS ..... at 5.00

Sets at $6.50, 8, 10

CONSTITUTION.

NEW CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of the 4th Section of an Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for calling a Convention to amend the Constitution," approved the 11th day of April, A. D. 1872.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and humbly invoking His guidance, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

That the general, great and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and unalterably established, we declare that—

SECTION 1. All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and indefeasible rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness.

SEC. 2. All power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness. For the advancement of these ends they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their government in such manner as they may think proper.

SEC. 3. All men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; no man can of right be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent, no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience, and no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship.

SEC. 4. No person who acknowledges the being of a God and a future state of rewards and punishments shall, on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit under this Commonwealth.

SEC. 5. Elections shall be free and equal; and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.

SEC. 6. Trial by jury shall be as heretofore, and the right thereof remain inviolate.

SEC. 7. The printing press shall be free to every person who may undertake to examine the proceedings of the Legislature or any branch of Government, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the inestimable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. No conviction shall be had in any prosecution for the publication of papers relating to the official conduct of officers or men in public capacity, or to any other matter proper for public investigation or information where the fact that such publication was not maliciously or negligently made shall be established to the satisfaction of the jury; and in all indictments for libels the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

SEC. 8. The people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions, from unreasonable searches and seizures, and no warrant to search any place or to seize any person or things shall issue without describing them as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, subscribed to by the affiant.

SEC. 9. In all criminal prosecutions the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and his counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to meet the witnesses face to face, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and in prosecutions by indictment or information a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage; he cannot be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor can he be deprived of his life, liberty or property, unless by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land.

SEC. 10. No person shall for any indictable offense be proceeded against criminally, by information, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court, for oppression or misdemeanor in office. No person shall for the same offense be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall private property be taken or applied to public use without authority of law, and without just compensation being first made or secured.

SEC. 11. All courts shall be open, and every man for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy in due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial, or delay. Suits may be brought against the Commonwealth in such manner, in such courts, and in such cases as the Legislature may by law direct.

SEC. 12. No power of suspending laws shall be exercised unless by the Legislature or by its authority.

SEC. 13. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted.

SEC. 14. All prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

SEC. 15. No commission of oyer and terminer or jail delivery shall be issued.

SEC. 16. The person of a debtor, where there is not strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 17. No EX POST FACTO law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making irrevocable, any grant of special privileges or immunities, shall be passed.

SEC. 18. No person shall be attainted of treason or felony by the Legislature.

SEC. 19. No attainder shall work corruption of blood, nor, except during the life of the offender, forfeiture of estate to the Commonwealth, the estate of such persons as shall destroy their own lives shall descend or vest as in cases of natural death, and if any person shall be killed by casualty, there shall be no forfeiture by reason thereof.

SEC. 20. The citizens have a right in a peaceable manner to assemble together for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the power of government for redress of grievances or other proper purposes, by petition, address or remonstrance.

SEC. 21. The right of citizens to bear arms in defense of themselves and the State shall not be questioned.

SEC. 22. No standing army shall, in time of peace, be kept up without consent of the Legislature, and the military shall, in all cases, and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil powers.

SEC. 23. No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

SEC. 24. The Legislature shall not grant any title of nobility or hereditary distinction, nor create any office the appointment to which shall be for a longer term than during good behavior.

SEC. 25. Emigration from the State shall not be prohibited.

SEC. 26. To guard against transgressions of the high powers which we have delegated, we declare that everything in this article is excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall forever remain inviolate.

ARTICLE II.

THE LEGISLATURE.

SECTION 1. The legislative power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. Members of the General Assembly shall be chosen at the general election every second year. Their term of service shall begin on the first day of December next after their election, except when vacancies shall occur therein, either in case, the presiding officer thereof shall issue a writ of election to fill such vacancy for the remainder of the term.

SEC. 3. Senators shall be elected for the term of four years and Representatives for a term of two years.

SEC. 4. The General Assembly shall meet at twelve o'clock noon, on the first Tuesday of January every second year, and at other times when convened by the Governor, but shall hold no adjourned annual session after the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight. In case of a vacancy in the office of United States Senator from this Commonwealth, in a recess between sessions, the Governor shall convene the two houses by proclamation on notice not exceeding sixty days to fill the same.

SEC. 5. Senators shall be at least twenty-five years of age, and Representatives twenty-one years of age. They shall have been citizens and inhabitants of the State four years, and inhabitants of their respective districts one year next before their election, unless absent on the public business of the United States or of this State), and shall reside in their respective districts during their terms of service.

SEC. 6 No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he may have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under this Commonwealth, and no member of Congress or other person holding any office (except of attorney-at-law or in the militia) under the United States or this Commonwealth shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. No person hereafter convicted of embezzlement of public moneys, bribery, perjury or other infamous crime, shall be eligible to the General Assembly, or capable of holding any office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth.

SEC. 8. The members of the General Assembly shall receive such salary and mileage for regular and special sessions as shall be fixed by law, and no other compensation whatever, whether for service upon committee or otherwise. No member of either house shall, during the term for which he may have been elected, receive any increase of salary or mileage, under any law passed during such term.

SEC. 9. The Senate shall, at the beginning and close of each regular session, and at such other times as may be necessary, elect one of its members President pro tempore, who shall perform the duties of the Lieutenant Governor in any case of absence or disability of that officer, and whenever the said office of Lieutenant Governor shall be vacant. The House of Representatives shall elect one of its members as Speaker. Each House shall choose its other officers, and shall judge of the election and qualifications of its members.

SEC. 10. A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.

SEC. 11. Each house shall have power to determine the rules of its proceedings and punish its members or other persons for contempt or disorderly behavior in its presence, to enforce obedience to its process, to protect its members against violence, or offers of bribes or private solicitation, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, to expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause, and shall have all other powers necessary for the Legislature of a free State. A member expelled for corruption shall not thereafter be eligible to either House, and punishment for contempt or disorderly behavior shall not bar an indictment for the same offense.

SEC. 12. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings and from time to time publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the members on any question shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on the journal.

SEC. 13. The sessions of each house and of committees of the whole shall be open unless when the business is such as ought to be kept secret.

SEC. 14. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 15. The members of the General Assembly shall in all cases, except treason, felony, violation of their oath of office, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

SEC. 16. The State shall be divided into fifty Senatorial districts of compact and contiguous territory, as nearly equal in population as may be, and each district shall be entitled to elect one Senator. Each county containing one or more ratios of population shall be entitled to one Senator for each ratio, and to an additional Senator for a surplus of population exceeding one-half of a ratio; but no county shall form a separate district unless it shall contain four-fifths of a ratio, except when two or more counties are each entitled to one or more Senators, when such county may be assigned a Senator, or two less than four-fifths, and exceeding one-half of a ratio, and no county shall be divided unless entitled to two or more Senators. No city or county shall be entitled to separate representation exceeding one-sixth of the whole number of Senators. No ward, borough, or township shall be divided in the formation of a district. The Senatorial ratio shall be ascertained by dividing the whole population of the State by the number fifty.

SEC. 17. The members of the House of Representatives shall be apportioned among the several counties, on a ratio obtained by dividing the population of the State as ascertained by the most recent United States census by two hundred. Every county containing less than two ratios shall have one representative for every full ratio, and an additional representative for a fraction exceeding half a ratio but each county shall have at least one representative. Every city containing a population equal to a ratio shall elect separately its proportion of the representatives allotted to the county in which it is located. Every city entitled to more than four representatives, and every county containing over one hundred thousand inhabitants, shall be divided into districts of compact and contiguous territory, each district to elect its proportion of representatives according to its population, but no district shall elect more than four representatives.

SEC. 18. The General Assembly at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, and immediately after each United States decennial census, shall apportion the State into Senatorial and Representative districts agreeably to the provisions of the two next preceding sections.

ARTICLE III.

LEGISLATION.

SECTION 1. No law shall be passed except by bill, and no bill shall be so altered or amended on its passage through either house as to change its original purpose.

SEC. 2. No bill shall be considered unless referred to a committee, returned therefrom, and printed for the use of the members.

SEC. 3 No bill, except general appropriation bills, shall be passed, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title.

SEC. 4. Every bill shall be read at length on three different days, and all amendments made thereto shall be printed for the use of the members before the final vote is taken on the bill, and no bill shall become a law unless on its final passage the vote be taken by yeas and nays, the names of the persons voting for and against the same be entered on the journal, and a majority of the members elected to each house be recorded thereon as voting in its favor.

SEC. 5. No amendment to bills by one house shall be concurred in by the other, except by a vote of a majority of the members elected thereto, taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting for and against recorded upon the journal thereof; and reports of committees of conference shall be adopted in either house only by the vote of a majority of the members elected thereto, taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting recorded upon the journal.

SEC. 6. No law shall be revived, amended, or the provisions thereof extended or conferred by reference to its title only, but so much thereof as is revived, amended, extended, or conferred, shall be re-enacted and published at length.

SEC. 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law—

Authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens;

Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs or school districts;

Changing the names of persons and places;

Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases;

Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or vacating roads, highways, streets or alleys;

Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State;

Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys;

Relating to cemeteries, graveyards or public grounds not of the State;

Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children;

Locating or changing county seats, erecting new counties, or changing county lines;

Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing their charters;

For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting;

Granting divorces;

Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits, or school districts;

Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts;

Changing the law of descent or succession;

Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace, magistrates or constables;

Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses, and the raising of money for such purposes;

Fixing the rate of interest;

Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment;

Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the Treasury;

Exempting property from taxation;

Regulating labor, trade, mining, or manufacturing;

Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof;

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down a railroad track, nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of general law, but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed. Nor shall any law be passed granting powers or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for.

SEC. 8. No local or special bill shall be passed unless notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been published in the locality where the matter or the thing to be affected may be situated, which notice shall be at least thirty days prior to the introduction into the General Assembly of such bill, and in the manner to be provided by law; the evidence of such notice having been published, shall be exhibited in the General Assembly before such act shall be passed.

SEC. 9. The presiding officer of each House shall, in the presence of the House over which he presides, sign all bills and joint resolutions passed by the General Assembly, after their titles have been publicly read immediately before signing, and the fact of signing shall be entered on the journal.

SEC. 10. The General Assembly shall prescribe by law the number, duties and compensation of the officers and employes of each House, and no payment shall be made from the State Treasury, or be in any way authorized to any person, except to an acting officer or employe elected or appointed in pursuance of law.

SEC. 11. No bill shall be passed giving any extra compensation to any public officer, servant, employe, agent or contractor, after services shall have been rendered or contract made, nor providing for the payment of any claim against the Commonwealth, without previous authority of law.

SEC. 12 All stationery, printing, paper, and fuel used in the legislative and other departments of government, shall be furnished, and the printing, binding, and distributing of the laws, journals, department reports, and all other printing and binding, and the repairing and furnishing the halls and rooms used by the Legislature and the General Assembly and its committees, shall be performed under contract, to be given to the lowest responsible bidder below such maximum price and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law. No member or officer of any department of the government shall be in any way interested in such contracts, and all such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer.

SEC. 13. No law shall extend the term of any public officer, or increase or diminish his salary or emoluments after his election or appointment.

SEC. 14. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose amendments as in other bills.

SEC. 15. The general appropriation bill shall embrace nothing but appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and for public schools all other appropriations shall be made by separate bills, each embracing but one subject.

SEC. 16. No money shall be paid out of the Treasury except upon appropriations made by law and on warrant drawn by the proper officer in pursuance thereof.

SEC. 17. No appropriation shall be made to any charitable or educational institution not under the absolute control of the Commonwealth, other than normal schools established by law for the professional training of teachers for the public schools of the State, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house.

SEC. 18. No appropriations except for pensions or gratuities for military services shall be made for charitable, educational or benevolent purposes, to any person or community, nor to any denominational or sectarian institution, corporation or association.

SEC. 19. The General Assembly may make appropriations of money to institutions wherein the widows of soldiers are supported or assisted or the orphans of soldiers are maintained and educated; but such appropriation shall be applied exclusively to the support of such widows and orphans.

SEC. 20. The General Assembly shall not delegate to any special commission, private corporation or association, any power to make, supervise or interfere with any municipal improvement, money, property or effects, whether held in trust or otherwise, or to levy taxes or perform any municipal function whatever.

SEC. 21. No act of the General Assembly shall limit the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death, or for the injuries to persons or property, and in case of death from such injuries, the right of action shall survive, and the General Assembly shall prescribe, for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted; no act shall prescribe any limitations of time within which suits may be brought against corporations for injuries to persons or property, or for other causes different from those fixed by general laws regulating actions against natural persons, and such acts now existing are avoided.

SEC. 22. No act of the General Assembly shall authorize the investment of trust funds by executors, administrators, guardians or other trustees, in the bonds or stock of any private corporation, and such acts now existing are avoided, saving investments heretofore made.

SEC. 23. The power to change the venue in civil and criminal cases shall be vested in the courts, to be exercised in such manner as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 24. No obligation or liability of any railroad or other corporation, held or owned by the Commonwealth, shall ever be exchanged, transferred, remitted, postponed, or in any way diminished by the General Assembly, nor shall such liability or obligation be released, except by payment thereof into the State Treasury.

SEC. 25. Where the Legislature shall be convened in special session, there shall be no legislation upon subjects other than those designated in the proclamation of the Governor, calling such session.

SEC. 26. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary (except on the question of adjournment) shall be presented to the Governor, and before it shall take effect be approved by him, or being disapproved, shall be repassed by two-thirds of both houses, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

SEC. 27. No State office shall be continued or created for the inspection or measuring of any merchandise, manufacture or commodity, but any county or municipality may appoint such officers when authorized by law.

SEC. 28. No law changing the location of the capital of the State shall be valid until the same shall have been submitted to the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, at a general election, and ratified and approved by them.

SEC. 29. A member of the General Assembly who shall solicit, demand or receive, or consent to receive, directly or indirectly, for himself or for another, from any company, corporation, or person, any money, office, appointment, employment, testimonial, reward, thing of value or enjoyment, or of personal advantage, or any promise thereof, for his vote or official influence, or for withholding the same, or with also or withheld his vote or influence in consideration or upon the understanding that such money, advantage, matter, or thing so another, shall be held guilty of bribery within the meaning of this Constitution, and shall incur the disabilities provided thereby for said offense, and such additional punishment as is or shall be provided by law.

SEC. 30. Any person who shall directly, or indirectly, offer, give, or promise any money, or thing of value, testimonial, privilege, or personal advantage, to any executive or judicial officer or member of the General Assembly, to influence him in the performance of any of his public or official duties, shall be guilty of bribery, and be punished in such manner as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 31 The offense of corrupt solicitation of members of the General Assembly or of public officers of the State, or of any municipal division thereof, and such attempts to influence the solicitation of such members or officers, to influence their official action, shall be defined by law, and shall be punished by fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 32. Any person may be compelled to testify in any lawful action or proceeding, against any person who may be charged with having committed the offence of bribery or corrupt solicitation, or practices of solicitation, and shall not be permitted to withhold his testimony upon the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy; but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceeding, except for perjury in giving such testimony. Any person convicted either of the offences aforesaid, shall, as part of the punishment therefor, be disqualified from holding any office or position of honor, trust or profit in this Commonwealth.

SEC. 33. A member who has a personal or private interest in any measure or bill proposed or pending before the General Assembly shall disclose the fact to the House of which he is a member, and shall not vote thereon.

ARTICLE IV.

THE EXECUTIVE.

SECTION 1. The Executive Department of this Commonwealth shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General, Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs, and a Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SEC. 2. The supreme executive power shall be vested in the Governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; he shall be chosen on the day of the general election by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, at the places where they shall vote for Representatives. The returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government directed to the President of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of the members of both Houses of the General Assembly. The person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor, but if two or more be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by the joint vote of the members of both Houses. Contested elections shall be determined in such manner as shall be selected from both Houses of the General Assembly, and formed and regulated in such manner as shall be directed by law.

SEC. 3. The Governor shall hold his office during four years from the third Tuesday of January next ensuing his election, and shall not be eligible to the office for the next succeeding term.

SEC. 4. A Lieutenant Governor shall be chosen at the same time, in the same manner, for the same term, and subject to the same provisions as the Governor; he shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

SEC. 5. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor except a citizen of the United States, who shall have attained the age of thirty years, and have been seven years next preceding his election an inhabitant of the State, unless absent on the public business of the United States or of this State.

SEC. 6. No member of Congress or person holding any office under the United States or this State shall exercise the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

SEC. 7. The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the Commonwealth, and of the Militia, except when they shall be called into the actual service of the United States.

SEC. 8. He shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen in offices to which he may appoint during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen during the recess in the Board of Canal Commissioners, Board of Property, Board of Public Instruction, Board of Pilot Commissioners, Board of Health, Board of Port Wardens of Philadelphia, Board of Inspectors of the Penitentiary of Philadelphia, Board of Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary, Board of Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary, Board of Inspectors of the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-minded Children, Board of Inspectors of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Board of Inspectors of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, Board of Inspectors of the Pennsylvania Reform School, Board of Inspectors of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, Board of Inspectors of the Philadelphia Hospital for Insane, Board of Inspectors of the Philadelphia Almshouse Hospital, Board of Inspectors of the Philadelphia House of Refuge, Board of Inspectors of the Philadelphia County Prison, Board of Inspectors of the Philadelphia House of Correction, Board of Inspectors of the Pittsburgh Workhouse, Board of Inspectors of the Pittsburgh Penitentiary, Board of Inspectors of the Pittsburgh Hospital for Insane, Board of Inspectors of the Pittsburgh Almshouse Hospital, Board of Inspectors of the Pittsburgh House of Refuge, Board of Inspectors of the Pittsburgh County Prison, Board of Inspectors of the Pittsburgh House of Correction, Board of Inspectors of the Pittsburgh Female Penitentiary, Board of Inspectors of the Pittsburgh Western Penitentiary, Board of Inspectors of the Pittsburgh Eastern Penitentiary, Board of Inspectors of the Pittsburgh Soldiers' Orphan School, Board of Inspectors of the Pittsburgh Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Board of Inspectors of the Pittsburgh Institution for the Blind, Board of Inspectors of the Pittsburgh Reform School, Board of Inspectors of the Pittsburgh Institution for Feeble-minded Children

HOME NEWS.

Letters Held for Postage.

John Burke, Frankfort, Kentucky, 4; Mrs. S. Burke, Greentown, Pa., 1; Horsed G. Lamm, Allegheny, Pa., 3; Annie Phiell, New York, 2.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European steamship and telegraph office, at No. 103 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Pennsylvania at New York; the steamer Holland at London; the steamer Rhein at Southampton; the steamer Castalia at Moville.

Second Ward, Allegheny.

In preparing his proclamation for the election in Allegheny City, the Mayor and assistants have discovered that the Second ward at present enjoys more representatives in Common Council than, according to the number of voters and the apportionment thereof, it is legally entitled to. The last assessment, gives the total taxables at 2,047, which divided by 575, the number appointed to each representative, would entitle the ward to three members, leaving a surplus of 322, not enough for a fourth member—the ratio of which number (575) being necessary. We understand that the mistake occurred last year, in adding a supplementary assessment to that previously obtained, which together would entitle the ward to five representatives in Common Council.

A Curious Calculation.

We are in receipt of a pamphlet of fifty pages, from James Smith, Esq., which deals with three most complex of questions, the Battle of Armageddon, the slaying of the Two Witnesses, and the Millennium. On these several subjects we do not observe anything particularly new, except the series of calculations, of which the time of the Millennium is fixed for 2090,—or, deducting three years, 1887. The theory of the writer is that six and seven are the cabalistic numbers of Scripture, and the proposition is curiously developed by a long array of figures and calculations. Starting with his idea, he calculates the age of the world at its several great religious epochs, and concludes that the periods involved in the sixes, or the working and preparing periods, will end in 1887, while the sevens, or Sabaths, or rest period, will then begin. Those interested in curious calculations of this character will do wisely to expend fifty cents and get the book. It is condensed, clear, and fairly written.

Eighth Ward Nominations.

The Eighth ward Republicans held a meeting on Tuesday evening to suggest candidates for the coming election. John S. Lambie, Esq., presided, and J. W. Reynolds and John G. Litle acted as Secretaries. The following are the names suggested:

School Council—George B. Chalmer, J. H Walton, and Wm. Glenn.

Common Council—Wm. Kerr, John Knowland, and Jacob H. Walters.

School Director—Sam'l Kilgore.

Aldermen—J. R. Newman, Wm. Shore, Alex. McCurdy, J. G. West, Alex. Seaner, and Geo. Gilmore.

Judge of Election—Geo. Booth.

Inspector of Election—James Moore, Henry Wilson, V. G. Elliott.

Return Inspector—Jno. Scott, James Williams, V. G. Elliott, John G. Little.

Assessor—Alex. Seaner, John S. Patterson, Jas. Scott, V. G. Elliott.

Constable—J. H. Whittingmyer, Roger O'Mara.

The primary election will be held on Saturday, November 29th, between the hours of 3 and 7 P. M.

A FUNERAL RUNAWAY.

Sad Occurrence at Altoona.

On Tuesday morning as a funeral procession was wending its sad way to the cemetery in Altoona, the horses of the hearse took fright at a locomotive and ran away. Horrible to state, the hearse was upset over an embankment, the coffin thrown out and broken, and the corpse, that of Mrs. McDermott, an respected aged lady, thrown out to the ground. The scene was one very sad and painful to the relatives and friends of the deceased. The coffin quickly repaired, the body replaced and taken to its last resting place by pallbearers. The hearse which belonged to John Hickey and driven by himself, was damaged about two hundred dollars.

STRUCK BY A TRAIN.

Suspicion of Foul Play.

About two o'clock yesterday morning, Michael Doyle, a member of the city police force, was killed at East Liberty by being struck by a western bound freight train. The deceased, who resided near the station in East Liberty, had the railroad on a portion of his beat, and it is presumed by some that he got under the influence of liquor, sat down on the track, was struck by the locomotive, and then killed. The train was not missed immediately after the deceased was struck, but life was extinct. The body was badly mangled, and the skull was crushed in. It is asserted by some that the officer came to his death through foul play. He was an efficient officer, and leaves a wife and family. Coroner Wray was notified, and he empanelled a jury, and will hold an inquest to day.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

Alleged False Representations in the Sale of a Foundry on Water Street—Thirty Thousand Dollars Damages Claimed.

Messrs. Hampton & Dalzell, counsel for John F. Cluley and Samuel B. Cluley, yesterday entered two suits in the District Court, against John Phillips, to recover thirty thousand dollars damages, alleged to have been sustained by each plaintiff, on account of false and fraudulent representations concerning the sale of a one half interest in a brass foundry on Water street. It is alleged by the plaintiffs, that they each bought from the defendant one fourth interest in the said foundry, lately owned and occupied by Davis & Phillips, at No. 110 Water street, under representations that the foundry was worth sixty-five thousand dollars, and that the debt of the firm was but five thousand, all of which would be met by the bill due the firm. The plaintiffs say that they afterwards learned that the foundry was not worth sixty-five thousand dollars, but only fifteen thousand, and that the indebtedness of Davis & Phillips, instead of being five, was forty thousand dollars, and that the bills due the firm were to a much smaller amount than alleged. The plaintiffs claim that by these false representations of the defendant they have each sustained a loss of thirty thousand dollars, and they therefore bring suit to recover that amount.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the B. & O. R. R.—Report of President Garrett.

The stockholders of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company held their annual meeting at Baltimore on Monday last. The yearly report of President Garrett was presented. Speaking of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago Railroad he says the work upon that line has been vigorously prosecuted, and it is expected before the commencement of Winter that the grading from Centerton, on the Lake Erie division, through Ohio and Indiana, to the line of the State of Illinois, within thirty miles of Chicago, will be finished. The contract for laying the iron track as far west as Deshler has no far progressed that it is anticipated that the line will be opened during November, 1873, to that point, at which a connection with the Toledo and Michigan Railroad will be made. In order to prepare for the increase of transportation, large expenditures for additional tracks and improvements upon the portions of the Lake and Central Ohio divisions to be used, have been made. Additional plans and facilities have been prepared at all points to assure the prompt and successful management of the increased business anticipated to be controlled by this route. The interests of the city of Pittsburgh and the immediate region urgently require the construction of a connecting road from the city to Centreton. It is hoped that the large interests identified with this enterprise will cause it to be constructed at an early period and thus form a great additional competing line from Pittsburgh to Chicago and the northwest. Referring to the other lines owned by the Baltimore and Ohio road, Mr. Garrett says that the Washington Branch, Washington and Baltimore railroad has continuously made important improvements and extensions. In view of the great importance of these lines to intercourse with which the Baltimore and Ohio company is identified, it is considered judicious to continue to extend to them material financial aid, which their necessities demanded. It is hoped that the ultimate benefits to be derived from these valuable auxiliaries to the trade of Baltimore will vindicate the liberal action of the company.

INDORSING THE CONSTITUTION.

Meeting of the Democratic County Committee—The Action Taken by it—Public Meeting to be Called.

The Democratic County Committee met yesterday at the St. Charles Hotel. The meeting was called for the purpose of [illegible] upon a plan to be followed in regard to the proposed new Constitution. Wm. D. Moore presided, and Joseph S. Lare, acted as Secretary. The attendance was quite good and the degree of interest manifested very commendable. Mr. J. Irwin offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The delegates to the Constitutional Convention, composed of the ablest representative men of both political parties in this Commonwealth, with an unanimity unexampled in such bodies, agreed upon a new Constitution, which is to be submitted to a vote of the citizens on the Third Tuesday of December next, for their approval or rejection; and,

WHEREAS, This Constitution is framed for reform and in the interest of the people, and will be voted for by the virtuous and patriotic citizens of all parties; and

WHEREAS, There is nothing of a partisan character in the great reform measure, and we deem it to be the duty of all good citizens, to unite and exert their best energies to secure its adoption; therefore be it

Resolved, That the voters of the different election districts in Allegheny county be organized in their respective districts, in order to secure a full and fair expression in favor of the new Constitution.

After considerable discussion, the paper was adopted. Mr. Irwin offered a resolution urging all good citizens, without regard to politics, to vote for the new Constitution. After considerable discussion, the resolution was then changed so as to read as follows, in which shape it was passed:

Resolved, That the delegates to the Constitutional Convention be requested to call a public meeting of citizens of all parties, to adopt such measures as they may judge proper to further adoption.

The following, offered by Malcolm Hay, was also adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman of the County Committee be authorized to appoint a committee of seven to confer with committees from other organizations favorable to the new Constitution, in such measures as may be necessary to secure a full vote in favor of its adoption.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

[*Full Bench—Chief Justice Read presiding.*]

Jacob Staup vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Error to the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Fayette county. Argued by C. E. Boyle and Playford for plaintiff in error, and by District Attorney Boyd and G. W. K. Minor contra. The prisoner, Jacob Staup, was jointly indicted with his son, Henry Staup, for the murder of Alpheus Glover. Henry was never arraigned, but after being confined in jail from July, 1872, until March, 1873, and excluded as a witness for his father on both trials, the Court made an order on March 15, 1873, discharging him from imprisonment. Jacob Staup had been tried and twice convicted of murder in the first degree. The prisoner and deceased were neighbors. Glover had been born and raised in the neighborhood; Staup had removed from Maryland to Pennsylvania about 1860, and purchased a farm adjoining that of Staup, about eighteen miles from Uniontown. The offense is charged to have been committed on the 26th of July, 1872, in Henry Clay township, Fayette county. The only persons present were two sons of Staup and two daughters of the deceased. Of the two former, one, Henry Staup, was excluded, and the other was too young to testify, so that the only witnesses of the killing were two children of the deceased. The theory of the prosecution was that the deceased was shot by Jacob Staup with a revolver, and without any resistance or offer of violence on the part of the deceased. It is maintained by the defense that the deceased was shot by Henry Staup with a rifle, at the time Glover was making a violent assault on his father with a tomahawk, a standard taken from a sled. Fourteen errors of the Court below are assigned.

McClymond et al.'s appeal, error to the Common Pleas Court of Lawrence county, argued by McMichaels for appellants and by Dana contra.

School District of German township vs. Isaac O. Sangston, and vice versa. Error to the Common Pleas of Fayette county; argued by Alfred Howell for school district and T. B. Searight contra. Sangston brought this suit to recover $3,035 with interest, for erecting a new school building in Masontown, Fayette county. He obtained judgment by default. The Court directed the defendants below to pay so much of the moneys in their hands as was not necessary to defray the expenses of continuing the schools five months, to which order defendant accepted, and each party said out a writ of error.

District Court.

[*Before Judge Kirkpatrick.*]

In the case of Edward Daley vs. Patrick Brown, reported yesterday, the jury returned a verdict in favor of the defendant.

Plaintiff took a non suit in the case of Kane vs. McClelland & Co., taken up yesterday.

In the case of McCord & Rigby vs. Adalins Stern, executrix, action for balance on account, a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff in the sum of $191.69.

The next case taken up was that of Dr. John Westby vs. F. M. Fusenecker et al. Action for damages claimed to have been sustained by the plaintiff on account of an assault and battery committed by the defendants, on plaintiff, October, 1872, while he was crossing a field on defendants' farm, in Kilbuck township. Plaintiff is a resident of this city and owns a farm adjoining that of defendants, and it was while out on a hunting excursion, over his own and defendants land, that, as is alleged, he was attacked and beaten by Fusenecker and his three sons. Jury out.

In the case of Weiller & Ellis vs. Wm. Clinton, a verdict was rendered for plaintiff for $361.61.

Trial List for To-day.

50. Reed & Co. vs. Koverman.
81. Wenzel Bros. & Hadger vs. Moore.
85. Johnson vs. Jackson.
86. McCormick & Co. vs. Davlin.
88. Lloyd & Black vs. George McKnight & Co.
98. Stutzman vs. Schatz.
102. Pennock & Hunter vs. Robert Robb.
106. Raibal vs. Miller.

Court of Common Pleas.

[*Before Judges Sterrett and Collier.*]

The argument list in this court was continued.

In the matter of the petition of Wm. J. Finkerton for a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring the body of his son, Robert Pinkerton, into Court, he being restrained of his liberty by Mrs. Ann Jane Dunn, writ was granted, returnable to day at twelve o'clock.

United States Circuit Court.

[*Before Judge McKennan.*]

In the case of Tansky vs. Finch, previously reported, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $750. A motion for a new trial was made on the part of the defendant.

The next case called up was that of Mellon vs. the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. This was a proceeding in equity growing out of an alleged infringement of a patent method of applying tyres to locomotive wheels, and came up for final argument. Messrs. Sheppard and Fenton, of Philadelphia, appeared for complainant and Mr. Campbell for respondent.

BREAD OR BLOOD.

A Sanguinary Beggar At McKee's Rocks.—Mr. McKee In An Unpleasant Position.

As an instance of the desperate state to which some men are reduced, we give the following, which occurred on Tuesday evening at McKee's Rocks. About five o'clock Mr. John A. McKee, in company with a number of friends, was at the residence of Mrs. McGunnegie, and while engaged in conversation in one of the rooms a knock was heard at the front door. Mr. McKee went to see who was there and what was wanted. On opening the door, a man who was standing on the outside asked for something to eat, stating that he was hungry and out of money, and telling the usual tale that falls from the lips of those who make begging tours from door to door. Mr. McKee told him that he had nothing to give him. The stranger then asked him for ten cents, and was informed that he could get neither food nor money. The unlimited visitor then drew a revolver, and told that as matters were getting desperate with him, his only alternative was to resort to desperate measures, and pointing the weapon at Mr. McKee, he demanded most imperatively, one of three things, "bread, money or blood." The situation at this juncture was by no means entertaining or interesting, and, recognizing that fact, Mr. McKee came to the conclusion that it would probably be best for him if he could get back into the house with an untouched hide. By parleying, and executing at the same time a skillful retrograde movement he managed to reach the room he had left. Besides Mr. McKee there were several others in the house, but as no noise or outcry was made they did not suspect what a sanguinary scene was presented at the door. Mrs. McGunnegie went to get the man something to eat, but when she took it to the door he had vanished in the dark.

BILL IN EQUITY.

Dispute Concerning Property in Allegheny City.

A bill in equity was filed yesterday in the District Court on behalf of William and Elizabeth Gibson, in right of said Elizabeth, against Mrs. Louisa Jones, Administratrix of Samuel Jones, deceased, and Beverly Jones and others, executors of the said Samuel Jones, which sets forth that on the 1st of July and until July 28th, 1863, she was in possession of three certain lots of ground situated in the Fifth ward of Allegheny City. The property was sold by the Sheriff to Samuel and Michael Jones for the sum of $1,200. The orator alleges that at the time of the sale it was valued at $7,000, and that its value now is $10,000. It is also claimed that Michael and Samuel Jones agreed to purchase the lots and convey them back to Elizabeth Gibson on the payment by her to them of the purchase money, in consequence of which agreement no effort was made to secure other bidders, nor to raise money to pay off the mortgages on the property. Shortly after the sale the orator tendered to the defendants the whole amount of purchase money and costs, $2,240, but they refused to make a deed. The prayer is that under the terms of the agreement, but proposed to collect the rents and appropriate them to the payment of their claims. The plaintiff alleges that they have ever since collected the rents and expected and refused to account, and have not provided for in the contract. The Court is therefore asked for a decree to enjoin respondents from collecting the rents, and to require them to convey the pro perty to the plaintiff.

The Second Avenue Compromise.

The Railroad Committee appointed to effect a compromise with the Connellsville Railroad in regard to the Second avenue difficulty held another meeting yesterday afternoon in the City Engineers office. The railroad company was not represented, but a dispatch was received from the President regretting his inability to be on hand. The proposition presented by Mr. Cohen at the last meeting of Councils, and which was referred to the committee, was duly considered and it was finally decided to reject it. Another meeting will be held on Friday evening at which it is thought Mr. Cohen will be present.

Excellent in Quality.

The wagon manufactory of Messrs. C. Coleman & Son., on Marion avenue, near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny City, still maintains a front rank among establishments of its kind for the excellent character of the work performed, and the great number of vehicles manufactured. Their wagons wherever used have stood the test and have gained for them a reputation resulting in a constant demand for their articles from all parts of the country, and a daily increase of orders. Farmers before purchasing should examine their farm wagon, which they will find a first quality article. They make a specialty of the iron axle thimble skein wagon. Another notable feature is that experience and assiduous application to business enable them to sell their manufactures as low as the use of the best materials and skilful workmanship will permit.

WHILE HAVING A PLEASANT DREAM YOUR TEETH WILL BE EXTRACTED BY DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT, 278 PENN AVENUE.

If you suffer the least pain he will make you a set of teeth without charge. Best vulcanite teeth $12 to $15, better than others charge $20 and $25 for. tf

Special Trains.

In order to accommodate those who wish to witness the great boiler explosion to day, special trains will leave 226 Carson street at 9:30 A. M., and returning leave Mushall's at 3:30 P. M. The P. V. & C. Railway will furnish every facility to those who may desire to avail of this interesting excursion. Be on hand at 9:30. A. M.

Heating Stoves sold at cost at Reno's Terra cotta and Stove house, 41 Federal street, Allegheny.

Heating Stoves sold at cost at Reno's Terra cotta and Stove house, 41 Federal street, Allegheny.

The Duquesne Cook Stove

Has a large oven and bakes and roasts perfectly. Do not buy a stove until you see it. Manufactured by D. DeHaven & Son, No. 22 Wood street, and for sale by all first class dealers. TTHS

The Weber Piano

At Carl Retter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. tf

THE BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

An Unsuccessful Attempt to Test Yesterda —The Safety Valve Springs a Leak—Postponement Until To-day.

A large party left the city yesterday morning to witness the first of the boiler tests on the Munhall farm, six or seven miles up the Monongahela river. The following gentlemen went on the ten o'clock train: General Supervising Inspector Smith; Commissioners Crawford, Devenney and Robinson; Captain Low, of New York; Local Inspector Reed, of Milwaukee; Local Inspector Fitzgerald, of Cleveland; Supervising Inspector Renshaw, of Baltimore; Local Inspector Neville, of Baltimore; Supervising Inspector Shephard, of Buffalo; Local Inspector Kulght, of Buffalo; Local Inspector Cole, of Port Huron; Local Inspector Saunders, of Detroit; Local Inspector Farrow, of Chicago; Local Inspector Fisher, of Cincinnati; Local Inspector Houghton, of Louisville; Supervising Inspector Steverson, of Galina, Illinois; Local Inspectors Neeld and Atkinson, of Pittsburgh; Messrs. Asten and Green, of the United States Navy, Washington, D. C., and Captain Jones, of the English Navy. In addition to the above a delegation left on an earlier train and still another on the eleven o'clock train. The excursionists arrived on the ground shortly after starting. The three boilers in position there are located at the foot of a bluff. In the order in which they are reached, the first boiler is constructed of iron, with all the rivet holes drilled and the side seams double riveted. About three hundred feet beyond is the steel boiler, made in a similar manner, with the side seams double riveted and the rivet holes drilled. At about the same distance beyond the second is located the third boiler, which is made in the ordinary way, the rivet holes being punched and the side seams single riveted. The boilers are each about 16 feet in length and forty inches in diameter. The steel boiler, and the iron one double riveted, with the holes drilled, were manufactured in this city. The third boiler was manufactured by Wm. Tudor & Co., of Cincinnati, and was ordered without the parties making it knowing for what purpose it was to be used. A bomb-proof is situated sixteen feet distant from each boiler. It was the intention of the members of the Commission to remain in the bomb proofs during the experiments, but that idea was subsequently abandoned. The boiler connections extend into the bomb-proofs, in order to afford an exact and minute observation during the progress of the experiments. It is said that there has been a portion of the steam on the side-seamed, single-riveted boiler, being the one made in Cincinnati. The safety valve was discovered to be not altogether perfect in its action, and it was necessary to draw the fire from under the boiler in order to fix it, which occupied considerable time. It was getting pretty late in the afternoon when the details were all completed. However, everything was finally in readiness, they commenced to fire up, and the pressure of steam in the boiler, as noted by the indicator, had only reached ninety pounds, when the safety valve plate became disarranged, and the steam escaped faster than it could be generated. It was not anticipated that the test yesterday would be satisfactory, and after the result given above it was decided to abandon any further experiments until to-day, when they will be resumed. The Commissioners only expected to harden the fires in the iron boiler, and were of opinion after examining the flues, which are of 3-10 inch iron that they would collapse at three hundred pounds pressure. This they expected to produce by a gradual heating of the flues, and there might or might not be a rupture in the boiler, unless on account of the boiler being single riveted, it would give way at the seams. A defect or flaw in the iron might cause a rupture, however. Some of the Commissioners thought it likely there would be a collapse of the flues without injury to the "shell" of the boiler.

It is thought that the near approach of winter will probably render it necessary to cut short the experiments, and postpone some of the tests until next spring. This postponement, however, will prove an advantage in many respects. It is claimed by the Commissioners that there is a lack of a sufficiency of delicate instruments to accurately record the results of many of their proposed experiments. For instance, some of the instruments for making the delicate heat tests have never been made. The Commission have consulted some of the best scientific men in the country, and find that there is lack of many of the peculiar kinds of instruments required in order to make these tests of the scientific value required.

Irish Linen Royal Writing Papers

At J. R. Weldin & Co.'s.

One Hundred Persons

Had teeth extracted without pain last week at Dr. Quincy A. Scott's, 278 Penn avenue, third door above Ninth (late Hand) street. He makes a set of teeth without charge if he gives the least pain. Best gum teeth on vulcanite $12 to $15; far better than other dentists are now charging $20 and $25 for.

Furs

of all kinds cleaned, altered and repaired in the best manner and short notice, at the Hat and Fur store of

GEORGE W. CAMPBELL,
156 Federal street,
Allegheny.

Camilla Urso.

On making her appearance in response to an encore in New York, Camilla was evidently moved by the sympathy of her auditory and tenderly played "The Last Rose of Summer," working such a magic spell upon her hearers that the stillness which prevailed was most impressive.

Furs, Furs, Furs.

White furs cleaned to look like new at Geo. W. Campbell's, 156 Federal street, Allegheny City, above the Diamond.

Heating Stoves sold at cost at Reno's Terra cotta and Stove house, 41 Federal street, Allegheny.

Paris in Ashes,

Is the latest tint of Writing Paper, and J. R. Weldin & Co. have it.

The Weber Piano

At Carl Retter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. tf

WORN TO A SHADOW.

Flesh, muscle and mind alike deteriorate when the stomach falters in its duty and the bowels do not perform their part as scavengers of the system naturally. In chronic dyspepsia the body is usually emaciated, and the muscular fibre loses and flabby, and the brain incapable of prolonged or vigorous exertion. Every organ, every member, even the immortal mind itself, is to a certain extent dependent upon the stomach for support. Strengthen and regulate this feeder of the system with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is fails to perform its functions properly. A good appetite, an increased flow of the gastric juice, and perfect digestion and assimilation will assuredly be the result. The manner in which the great tonic and alterative effects a cure of dyspepsia is direct and simple: it stimulates the digestive organs, cleanses without overtaxing the bowels, regulates the flow of bile and determines it into the right channels, and exercises a tranquilizing influence over the nerves.

MARRIED.

BILLINGS—LIGHTNER—On November 19th, at the residence of Wm. Geo. Gibson, Esq., No. 252 Allegheny avenue, by the Rev. W. N. Howard, D. D., LYMAN K. BILLINGS, of Cambridge, Mass., to Miss LIZZIE K., daughter of the late John Lightner, Esq., of Pittsburgh, Pa.

ENGLISH—McCLUNG—On November 19th, at 6 P. M., by the Rev. Dr. Hall, at the residence of Thomas and Mary English, at the residence of her parents, Squirrel Hill, CHARLOTTE McCLUNG.

Funeral will leave the house, FRIDAY, 9 A. M., to proceed to St. Mary's church, Lawrenceville, where services will be held.

WHITEHEAD—On Tuesday, November 18, at 5 o'clock, Mrs. JANE WHITEHEAD, widow of Charles John Whitehead, late of Bristol, England.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Robt. Reed, Thirty-third street, above Pennsylvania Railroad, TO-DAY at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WELLS—On Tuesday evening, November 18, 1873, Mrs. ANNIE SWEARER, wife of P. T. Swearer, aged 34 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, W. H. Holmes, at Brownsville, November 20th, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ANDREWS—On Tuesday morning, November 18, 1873, at quarter before eight o'clock, Mr. SAMUEL ANDREWS, in the 35th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Mr. Robert Whiteside, No. 814 Penn avenue, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crape, Gloves and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Raymond & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Rooms open day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished.

BODY PATTERSON, Jr., UNDERTAKER.

117 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

IN THE INTERMENT OF FRIENDS who have died of small-pox or other contagious diseases, you are safe from infection when the bodies are encased in CHARLES' AIR-TIGHT BURIAL CASES. Please call at No. 131 Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny City, Pa., and examine them.

ISAAC CHARLES, Undertaker.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,

ASSETS, $3,212,175.89.

Insurance Co. of North America

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Losses adjusted and paid by

WM. L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

Trees, Bulbs, Flowers,

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens Small Fruits,

HOLLAND BULBS, &c.,

Wholesale and Retail.

Cut flowers in every design, by

J. R. & A. Murdoch,

113 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Catalogues free on application.

NEW CHROMO,

"CANNOT BE COAXED."

A splendid picture by Brown, given away by the

GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA COMPANY,

nol2:n55 **29 FIFTH AVENUE.**

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 19, 1873.

The money market has to-day, as yesterday, been somewhat unsettled and excited by the current rumors of bank suspensions. There are persons in the community who seem to delight in hunting up and circulating every evil report they can get hold of. In this way, the good credit of even good firms and institutions may be injured, without a particle of foundation for the rumor. Such gossips are a nuisance, and ought to be frrowned down. In New York to-day, stocks have again advanced towards the close of the day, and closed somewhat strong. There will not, however, be very likely a very decided advance for some time, and a possible decline may be looked for. Gold to day opened at 109¾, and closed at 109¼, the evident tendency being towards lower figures. In Philadelphia to-day, market still seems strong. Peuna. Central stock especially for choice fruit. We continue to quote at $1.50@2.50 ₱ brl. for inferior to fair, and $3@5 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—60@75c per gallon.

BEANS—Selling in small lots at $2.20@2.65 ₱ bushel, the outside figure for choice navies.

BUTTER—Continues to come in very freely but with a steady demand there is no accumulation, and prices are fully sustained. Prime to choice roll, 25@28.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—4¾c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—Ohio Dairy, 12@13c; prime Ohio Factory, September make, 14@14½c; Young America, 13; Nutmeg, 17; Ohio Sweitzer, 18@17.

DRIED FRUIT—Still there does not appear to be much inquiry for it and prices remain unchanged, 8c to $9 per bri, as to quality.

CRANBERRIES—Jersies of Jersey's at $10@12 ₱ brl for good to choice.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues quiet and prices remain without quotable change. Apples, 6@8c. Peaches, nalves, 10@12.

EGGS—Strictly fresh in light supply, and quoted at 28@29c. Pickled continue dull and in good supply.

FLOUR—There is a firmer feeling, but there is no perceptible improvement in the demand, and prices remain unchanged. We continue to quote Superfine at $4.50@5.00; Extra, $5.25@5.75; Family, $6@6.50; Fancy, $7@7.50; Minnesotas; red winters at $7.50@7.75 for fair to good, and $8 for choice.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good demand, but the supply is fully equal to it, and rates have undergone no quotable change. Wheat is at it has been for some time, $1.40@1.45 for red, and $1.50@1.55 for amber and white. Oats quoted firmer, sales of white at 44@46, and mixed at 42@44. Shelled corn is in fair demand at 60@62c ₱ bushel. Rye dealers holding at 60. Bar Corn, both old and new, is in very light supply, and as noted in our last report, prices are higher. The former is quoted at 53@55, and the latter at 58@60. Rye is dull but nominally unchanged at 75@80. There is not much doing in Barley, and, besides there is not a wide range in prices that it is difficult to give quotations.

GROCERIES—Trade is reported rather better, and the indications are that it will continue to improve as the season advances. Buyers have been buying very sparingly ever since the panic set in, and the consequence is their stock is about run out, and they have to come and refill. The general feeling is that the recent advance is fully sustained. Coffees continue dull but unchanged; stocks are steadily accumulating from week to week, principally, but jobbers, as a rule, all over the country, have little or none. Syrups quiet—they still do not sympathize with sugars.

HOMINY—Sales at $4.50@5.

ONIONS—Selling in small lots at $4@4.50 per barrel, as to quality.

POTATOES—The receipts have slacked off considerably within the past few days, the cold weather rendering shipments risky, but the supply is fully equal to the demand, and prices remain as last quoted; 90c ₱ bushel for prime Peach Blows, 65@75 for common to good mixed. Baltimore Sweets, $3.50@4 per brl.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 6@7c per pair; live Turkeys, $1@1.25 each; dressed Chickens, 10@12c ₱ lb; dressed Turkeys, 16@17.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, ₱ lb, 13, Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9½; Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 11½c. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 15¾. Beef Tongues, $7.50 ₱ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb, 8¾c. Bacon Rib Sides, 8¾c. Bacon Short Rib Sides, 9c. Bacon Clear Sides, 9¾@9¾c. Mess Pork, $15.00 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in tcs, 9. Do, half bbls, 9¾c. Do, bkts 10c. Do, 1 lb, cloth bags, 12c. Do in 5 lb. pails, do. in 3 lb. pails 12¾c. ₱ pound. Do. in 6 lb. pails, 12¾. Do in 5 lb. pails, 13¾. Ham Sausage, 9c.

PEAS—$1.65@1.75 ₱ bushel.

RAGS—Quoted at 2¾@3c.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.80 ₱ brl. by the car load, and $1.85 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—Flax Seed, unchanged at $1.85@1.90. Nothing doing in either Clover or Timothy.

TALLOW—Is dull, and prices are weak and drooping; we reduce our quotatations to 6¾@7 ₱ lb. Rough—Highwines may be quoted at 92½ @93c per gallon.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LINES.

J Reamer, m	4	Nimick & Co, m	3
Lewis G & P, m	3	J W Porter, m	3
Total			18

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

McKnight D & Co, o	5	Isabella Furnace, o	5
Redbank Furnace, o	6	Caughey & H, o	1
Lucy Furnace, o	24	Lewis B & D, o	4
Zug & Co, o	4	Wilson G & Co, o	2
Clark & Co, o	2		
Total	51		

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD,

J Moorhead, m	109		

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, November 19, 1873.

There is nothing particularly important in commercial matters deserving of special notice, trade, while it is by no means active, appears to be improving slowly, and there is less complaint about collections, a very encouraging omen, indicating as it does, that money has commenced to circulate more freely. The demand for all of the leading articles of merchandise continues meagre, being restricted entirely to supplying immediate wants, while in regard to values there have been no important changes recently, excepting the advance in Sugars, noted in our last report.

APPLES—The market is firmer and with an increased demand, prices are tending upward especially for choice fruit. We continue to quote at $1.50@2.50 ₱ brl. for inferior to fair, and $3@5 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—60@75c per gallon.

BEANS—Selling in small lots at $2.20@2.65 ₱ bushel, the outside figure for choice navies.

BUTTER—Continues to come in very freely but with a steady demand there is no accumulation, and prices are fully sustained. Prime to choice roll, 25@28.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—4¾c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—Ohio Dairy, 12@13c; prime Ohio Factory, September make, 14@14½c; Young America, 13; Nutmeg, 17; Ohio Sweitzer, 18@17.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues quiet and prices remain without quotable change. Apples, 6@8c. Peaches, nalves, 10@12.

EGGS—Strictly fresh in light supply, and quoted at 28@29c. Pickled continue dull and in good supply.

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